FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 APRIL 1985

Sudan

Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, in a 6 April statement cited by SUNA, announced that the Armed Forces have sided with the Sudanese people and seized power for a "limited interim period" after which it will be transferred to the people. In a subsequent statement reported by the agency, General Siwar al-Dhahab cancelled the Constitution, declared a state of emergency, dismissed President Ja'far Numayri, and dissolved the SSU and People's Assembly. Meanwhile, the Armed Forces General Command issued statements releasing all political prisoners and detainees, replacing the State Security Service with the National Security Service, and issuing instructions for apprehending all members of the former government, MENA reported. A General Command statement on foreign policy broadcast by Omdurman radio affirmed the sovereignty of the Sudanese Republic and abidance by all regional and international charters, treaties, and agreements. The statement noted Sudan's "unity of destiny" with Egypt and hopes for building an integrated state.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement carried by MENA maintained that Egypt supports Sudan's right to self-determination without any foreign interference and warned against any interference in Sudan's internal affairs. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in a meeting with media representatives reported by MENA, reaffirmed that Egypt will not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs and stated that Egypt will support any government chosen by the Sudanese people. As for President Numayri, who arrived in Egypt on 6 April, Mubarak said Egypt would welcome Numayri if he chose to stay.

Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in a 5 April address to the Sudanese people broadcast by Tripoli radio, said that Libya "supports you and incites you to revolution, onslaught, change, and a purge." A Libyan spokesman on 6 April announced Libya's recognition of Sudan's new regime and affirmed Libya's "neutrality" in Sudanese internal developments, Tripoli radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Commander of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) John Garang de Mabior the same day urging the SPLA to join the new revolution in Sudan, the radio added.

Nevertheless, an SPLA spokesman in a statement to the clandestine SPLA radio stated that Garang put all SPLA forces in a "state of full alert" while the High Command makes a "correct assessment" of the situation. Meanwhile, military operations in southern Sudan "have been suspended by the southerners," MENA contended.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran carried out its declared intention of retaliating against Iraqi attacks by firing a surface-to-surface missile at Baghdad on 5 April, the Iranian War Information Headquarters announced in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio. In response, Iraq launched nine missiles at six Iranian cites on 5-6 April and its Air Force raided Tehran, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA acknowledged the Iraqi attacks, noting that they caused more than 78 civilian casualties, and also reported a 6 April Iranian air raid on "military and industrial installations" in the northern Iraqi city of Raniyah. However, a subsequent Iraqi communique broadcast by the Voice of the Masses said an Iranian aircraft was forced away from Raniyah by Iraqi antiaircraft fire. Iranian artillery bombarded Basra and other Iraqi border cities on 7 April, according to the Iraqi communique. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military source cited by INA denied Iran's claim to have shot down an Iraqi MIG over Bakhtaran on 6 April.

On the diplomatic level, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Tehran on 8 April after concluding his talks with Iranian officials, IRNA reported. In a predeparture statement cited by the agency he predicted that the Security Council will review its stands on the war, and he declared his intention to follow up his proposal for an agreement to end attacks on civilian areas and commercial shipping, to ban use of chemical weapons, and to safeguard commercial flights.

Iran-USSR

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko discussed bilateral relations and the Iran-Iraq war during a 2-hour meeting on 5 April, according to IRNA and TASS reports. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union calls for the speediest end to the Gulf war and a "transition" to political methods to resolve the dispute, the Soviet agency noted. Iran and the Soviet Union agreed to a meeting of their economic ministers in June for talks on expanding economic relations, the Iranian agency reported.

Lebanon

As fighting continued in the Sidon area over the weekend, President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad agreed on the need to provide the "appropriate political atmosphere" to enable the Lebanese Army to go to Sidon and deal with the situation, Beirut radio reported. The continuing delay in the dispatch of reinforcements to Sidon is the result of equipment problems with Army personnel carriers, Prime Minister Rashid Karami noted in remarks broadcast by the radio. For the Phalangists, Lebanese Forces military commander Fu'ad Abu Nadir stressed the need to accelerate the Army's deployment in the Sidon area and accused PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of "masquerading behind the Islamic groups" in an attempt to reestablish his organization in southern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Egypt

Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi, in a statement to the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* cited by MENA, revealed that Libya, Syria, and Iran are members of a "subversive axis" aimed at destabilizing Egypt.

Egyptian security forces have collected evidence proving that members of this axis are preparing a series of "subversive acts and assassinations in collaboration with a number of terrorist groups," Rushdi stated. He added that "emergency laws" may be used to combat such attempts.

Pakistan-India

India and Pakistan reiterated that they give top priority to the development and maintenance of friendly ties, according to a 6 April joint statement cited by Karachi radio at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Pakistan by India's Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari. The two sides agreed to take steps to diversify and strengthen bilateral cooperation and create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and harmony, the statement added. Earlier, the radio reported the 5 March meeting between Bhandari and President Ziaul Haq in which the two sides reaffirmed their determination to promote "tension-free friendly" relations.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Denies 'Estrangement' With Soviet Union

LD060841 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* reported that it has received a written report from the Palestine Liberation Organization office here rejecting reports that allege Soviet-Palestinian relations have reached a state of estrangement and that the organization has leased an island from the Yemen Arab Republic and turned it into a military base. It added that the aforementioned statement, signed by PLO Office Director 'Awni Battash, pointed out that "the meeting that took place in Tunis between the Soviet ambassador and Yasir 'Arafat is the absolute answer to all these statements that appeared in some newspapers and information media." It has been reported in Tunis that Yasir 'Arafat received a message from Soviet leaders last Thursday that contained support for his leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The statement stressed "that the Soviet Union is a major power that respects and supports the struggle of all peoples fighting for their freedom and [word indistinct] obtaining their independence and will not interfere in the internal affairs of anyone."

He explained "that the Soviet Union's stance is known and specifically declared the necessity for the restoration of the PLO's unity within the legitimate frameworks and establishments; hence, it stands against the emergence of any direct or indirect alternative or parallel establishment to the organization."

AL-QABAS went on to add that the PLO "is puzzled" by reports that speak of the transfer of the Palestinian air force and fighters to a military base on the island of Qamran which lies opposite Al-Hudaydah port of the Yemen Arab Republic. A report published by *FOREIGN REPORT* had mentioned that 'Arafat has leased the island and turned it into a military base in return for 25 million dollars and an additional annual fee of 1 million dollars.

The statement said "there is no place in the Yemen Arab Republic for leasing or leased islands, and everything that has been said and is being said about such a port or about transferring the air force and the fighters are nothing but a way of harming the Palestinian revolution and its credibility, as they are also harmful to Palestinian-Yemeni fraternal relations and also a way of finding an excuse for a blatant American intervention in the Red Sea region."

Fatah Revolutionary Council Ends Meeting

JN060820 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — The Fatah Revolutionary Council concluded its session which began in Tunis on Monday under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Council adopted a number of decisions and blessed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The Council decided to continue the discussion of the massacres against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. It also adopted a number of decisions to support our people in the occupied territory.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Statement

LD080345 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Dispatch from Voice of Palestine correspondent in Tunis on statement issued today by Fatah Revolutionary Council]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, issued a comprehensive statement today at the conclusion of its meetings which lasted for 5 days, (?during which it discussed) Fatah's internal situation and decided that the 5th General Congress of the movement would be convened this year. It called upon the preparatory committee to make preparations for this. It also stressed that armed struggle is the essential form of the Palestinian struggle and is the firm strategy for realizing our people's objectives. It renewed the revolution's stand in resisting the Zionist invasion of southern Lebanon.

The statement denounced all conspiracies aimed at disrupting the unity of our people and attempting to reverse the unity and legitimacy of the PLO representation of our Palestinian people, and it stressed the independence of the Palestinian national decision. The statement touched upon the deteriorating Arab situation at the present critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing, in the shadow of the imperialist hegemonistic attempts and the failure of all attempts to convene the Arab summit conference to gather together the Arab forces in the confrontation with the imperialist ambitions and the Zionist arrogance. [as heard]

The statement said: Fatah Revolutionary Council convened a series of lengthy meetings that lasted 5 days, from 31 March to 4 April. The Central Committee submitted detailed reports on the internal and organizational situation within the movement and on Palestinian conditions inside and outside of the occupied territory. The Central Committee also submitted a complete report on the general political and military situation inside the occupied territory, southern Lebanon, the Palestinian-Jordanian plan of action, and PLO relations at the Arab and international levels.

For 5 full days the Revolutionary Council discussed the Central Committee's reports. It began its meetings by discussing the Central Committee's report on the internal organizational situation within the Fatah movement, Palestinian national unity, and the efforts which have been and are being exerted by the Central Committee of the movement to consolidate this unity in a manner that will ensure the availability of the necessary means to confront imperialist, Zionist, and their agents' plots aimed at the liquidation of the PLO and its major role in the struggle against Zionism, the abolition of its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and as a leader of their national struggle in order to destroy the inalienable rights of our people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO. [as heard]

The Revolutionary Council emphasized the absolute commitment of the Fatah movement to the independence of the Palestinian national decision within the general pan-Arab commitment,

to the soleness of PLO representation of the Palestinian people, rejecting deputation or delegation of power or participation in the representation.

The Revolutionary Council denounced the American, Zionist, and agentry's attempts aimed at the formation of a joint delegation from outside the Palestinian Liberation Organization designed to undermine the leading role of the organization and its representation which constitutes the major guarantor for preventing hostile parties from exploiting the Palestinian cause and denying the Palestinian people the opportunity to seize their absolute right to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil with its capital, Jerusalem.

The council rejected the American, Zionist, and agentry's calls for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy and insisted on an international conference under UN auspices for reaching a political settlement in the Middle East that responds to the national rights of the Palestinian people. The Revolutionary Council stressed that the actual participation of the Soviet Union, which is supportive of the PLO, in this international conference is a necessary condition and an important guarantee for the success of this proposed international conference under UN supervision; this has been stipulated in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian plan of action.

At the end of its session, the Revolutionary Council issued organizational and political decisions which dealt with resolving the internal conditions within the movement, the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and various political issues, the text of which is as follows:

The Internal Situation Within the Fatah Movement

A detailed discussion was carried out on the international situation within the Fatah movement in light of the Central Committee's report on the organizational and administrative reality and the rules of discipline in the movement.

Following these discussions a number of organizational decisions were made to ensure that our revolutionary organization can undertake the tasks laid on its shoulders and can reinforce Fatah movement's leading role in the struggle in the Palestinian arena.

A. Call for the Convocation of the 5th General Congress of the Movement:

The Revolutionary Council decided to call for the convening of the 5th General Congress of the movement before the end of 1985 for the purpose of carrying out a comprehensive review and evaluation of the progress of the revolution and Fatah movement, and in order to establish the foundation of the revolutionary and national action for the coming stage, which will be characterized by increasing challenges to Fatah.

B. Call Upon the Congress' Preparatory Committee:

The Revolutionary Council decided to call upon the preparatory committee, established by previous decision of the council, to resume its work toward the serious and speedy preparation for the 5th congress. The council has decided that the committee should immediately start preparing detailed reports and studies which will be submitted to the congress.

C. Establishment of a Movement Follow-Up Committee:

The Revolutionary Council decided to set up a movement follow-up committee from among its members to follow up and supervise the movement's action in its various fields. The movement follow-up committee will set up internal committees specializing in developing the ways and means of administrative work at the institutions, organs, central offices, and the overall organization.

D. The Movement's Central Offices and Tasks:

The Revolutionary Council unanimously decided upon a statute relating to distribution of the movement's tasks and establishment of the movement's central offices. The council issued a decision stipulating that the movement's central offices be staffed by members of the Revolutionary Council and other qualified cadres in the movement.

E. Discipline and Democratic Centralism:

The Revolutionary Council stressed anew the absolute priority of discipline and the principles of democratic centralism in the movement and the need for the minority to abide by the decisions of the majority, in order to protect our organization against disturbances and antirevolutionary propaganda campaigns which are working to strike at our revolution and our movement.

F. Official Stand of the Movement:

The Revolutionary Council decided that the official stand of the movement must be reflected through the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council after their meetings. [as heard] The Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and all members of the movement abide by this stand, which should be circulated to all offices, organs, districts, and the media.

Situation in the Palestinian Arena

A. The Revolutionary Council heard the Central Committee's report regarding the efforts exerted by Fatah movement to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian revolution factions within the framework of the PLO.

The council also took note of the results of the extensive effort by of the national dialogue committee, set up by the national council in its 19th session. The council decided, in this regard, to ask the Central Committee, in coordination with the Executive Committee, to continue the dialogue with the national factions and forces adhering to the unity of the PLO and its national independent decision in order to ensure the widest actual participation in the PLO and its institutions. The revolutionary council has discussed in detail the escalation of the plot strike at the unity of the liberation organization and its sole representation of the Palestinian people, which the two regimes of Syria and Libya are standing behind, and the consequences of this plot represented in the charade which they term the National Salvation Front. Its role and meaning can be understood from the fact that it came [words indistinct] as a child of the regional congress of the ruling party in Syria and as a new stage along a long road started by

the two regimes in Damascus and Tripoli aimed at eliminating the Palestinian weapon and containing it in a manner that will serve the schemes of the Zionist enemy, following their complete abandonment of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and their resorting to concluding secret agreements with Washington to prevent the return of the Palestinian revolution's fighters to the lines of confrontation and battle. The masses of our Palestinian people, inside and outside our occupied territory, are unanimous on rejecting this plot and have condemned its partners and those who stand behind it, thereby expressing a high level of national awareness and absolute anxiousness [as heard] over the unity of the PLO and their historic and decisive role in protecting the organization and in confronting all of its internal and external enemies.

B. Escalation of the Armed Struggle:

The Revolutionary Council, proceeding from its political program and on the basis of the basic initiative of the movement, reemphasizes that armed struggle is the primary form of the Palestinian struggle and is the firm strategy for realizing the national objectives of our people: Through its firm application our Palestinian revolution has achieved its great national accomplishments in various fields. Proceeding from these commitments the Revolutionary Council has decided to approve the plan prepared by the Central Committee to escalate the armed struggle inside our occupied territory and to support the heroic fighting effort of our steadfast masses inside our occupied territory and the heroic resistance of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples confronting the Zionist occupation in steadfast occupied southern Lebanon.

C. On the Independent Palestinian National Decision:

The Revolutionary Council emphasizes its absolute adherence to the independent national Palestinian decision based on a commitment to the pan-Arab objectives. The Revolutionary Council stresses its absolute rejection of deputation, delegation, or participation in representation which is being forwarded at present by American circles.

Arab League Secretariat Comments on EEC Statement

LD071934 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] A comment released by the Secretariat General of the Arab League on the EEC's recent summit statement said that while the EEC's positive view on the need to realize a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East has been noted, the Secretariat General of the Arab League expresses its regret at the fact that the EEC statement did not include a reminder of the principles which should form the basis of solutions for the Middle East issues. The most important of these are the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory. Concerning the situation in Lebanon, the Secretariat General pointed out the silence of the EEC statement about the killing, violence, and flagrant violation of the Geneva conventions committed by Israel in that area. Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Secretariat General of the Arab League expressed regret that the statement failed to include any mention of the responsibility of the side which insisted to this moment on rejecting all efforts and mediations, while adhering to terms which cannot be accepted because they contradict justice and the legitimate rights and international laws.

ICO Expresses 'Deep Concern' Over Nuclear Reactors

LD051901 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1738 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Jeddah, 5 Apr (SPA) — The Islamic Conference Organization has expressed its deep concern over France's intention to sell nuclear reactors to the Zionist entity, and warned that such a step represents a threat to the Arab world and to the Palestinian people and will hinder the process of searching for a just and durable settlement in the Middle East. In a statement issued today by ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, commenting on the reiterated reports about the intention of the French Government to sell nuclear reactors to the Zionist entity, it added that what is regrettable is the fact that the Zionist nuclear ambitions have largely been achieved through France supplying Israel with nuclear reactors without restrictions, which in fact enabled the Zionist entity to continue the progress in the development and manufacturing of nuclear weapons.

The statement said that any backing to Israel enables it to continue the progress in its nuclear ambitions and it represents a threat to the Arab world and to the Palestinian people and to their legitimate rights.

The ICO has called on the French Government to reconsider seriously the question of supplying the Zionist entity with nuclear reactors and to abandon the agreement which could lead to unpredictable dangers to the already explosive situation in the Middle East; that the supplying of the Zionist entity will lead to further complications with regard to the search for a just and durable settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the holy city of Jerusalem, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The statement pointed out that such an agreement is contrary to the spirit of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly with regard to the Israeli nuclear program — the resolutions which condemn Israel's refusal to abandon the possessing of nuclear weapons. The statement said that what is derisory is the fact that certain sections of the world press and those who have an interest in certain states, under the Zionist influence continue to raise the phantom of the so-called Islamic nuclear bomb regardless of the truth, at the same time as they overlook the nuclear ambitions of the Zionist entity and the unlawful racist regime in South Africa.

The statement pointed to Israel's continuous refusal to sign the agreement for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and its noncommittment to a nuclear program for peaceful purposes, underlining the fact that it possesses the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons and that it is storing them in a large number.

BAHRAIN

Further on UN Secretary General's Visit

Holds Press Conference

GF051910 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 5 Apr (WAKH) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has urged Iran to demonstrate further flexibility in the discussion of the Iraqi-Iranian war from all its sides.

In a press conference held today, De Cuellar refused to go to Iran as long as it is not ready to discuss all the sides of the war. He expressed hope that the Iranian authorities will change their position toward this issue and accept his proposals so that he will then be able to go to Tehran and discuss his proposals. These proposals call for a total moratorium on the war — and not for just halting the attacks on civilian targets as Iran wishes. De Cuellar welcomed the efforts exerted by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and the countries of the ICO to end this war in coordination with the UN.

On his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman he said that he felt the sincere desire of the leaders of these countries to end this war and support any international efforts designed to halt it.

On the nature of his tour in the region, he said that it is aimed at, among other things, to coordinate positions and unify efforts in order to end the war currently taking place between Iraq and Iran. He pointed out that the United Nations will exhaust all efforts in making contacts with all the sides in order to urge the two warring countries to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the aim of ending the bloodshed and preserving the manpower and economic resources of the two countries.

De Cuellar then rejected an idea adopted earlier by his organization calling for a limited agreement on refraining from strafing the cities in Iraq and Iran. He said that he reached the conclusion that any limited agreement toward this war will be futile. In this context, he called on the two countries to observe a comprehensive halt to the war.

Answering a question on the Afghan issue, the UN secretary general said that the United Nations is trying to end this issue. He pointed out that periodic meeting are held between Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to help solve this issue.

Leaves for Do'ha

GF052004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Apr (WAKH) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the delegation accompanying him left Manama today for Doha following a 2-day official visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of countries in the region at the invitation of the Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers on Sudan, Regional Issues

LD071825 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its weekly meeting today under the chairmanship of His Highness the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid stated that the council began its meeting by getting acquainted with the two messages directed to his highness the amir from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and from the president of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros.

The council also was informed about the details of the amir's meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', who visited the country last week.

Mr Al Rashid added that the council next reviewed the political affairs and the developments of the events in the Arab arena, including the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon. The council was also informed about the contents of a number of reports and cables sent from the Kuwaiti embassies abroad, and the council followed the events in fraternal Sudan. The council stressed that what is happening in Sudan is an internal affair that concerns the Sudanese people and its relationship with its leadership. The council stressed Kuwait's eagerness for the fraternal relations that bind the people of the two countries, and wished the new Sudanese leadership every success for the benefit of Sudan and its progress.

The minister of state also said that the council listened to a report from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir about the results of the talks that took place with the Syrian foreign affairs minister during his short visit to the country.

Defense minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah informed the council about the results of his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and his attendance at King Khalid military township.

Mr al-Rashid added that the council then discussed its agenda, and discussed the messages and resolutions from the National Assembly and referred them to the responsible authorities for adopting the suitable decisions. The council also examined the minutes of the meetings of the Municipal Council, and also adopted a number of administrative and financial resolutions concerning the remainder of the issues on the agenda.

Al-Rashid Expresses Wishes for 'Success' to Sudan

LD071016 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid has stated that the Kuwaiti Government has followed with extreme interest the recent developments in fraternal Sudan and their results. He added that the Kuwaiti

Government considers these events a purely internal matter of concern to the Sudanese people's will.

In reply to a question by KUNA, Al-Rashid expressed the Kuwaiti Government's and people's anxiousness to preserve the strong fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples. He expressed Kuwait's wishes of success for the new Sudanese leaders for the good and progress of the Sudanese people.

Commentaries View Coup in Sudan, U.S. Policy

LD080907 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today warns that the United States will not allow a strategic country such as Sudan to escape its grip if it can, while *KUWAIT TIMES* says that Washington was apparently privy to Numayri's imminent fall.

The United States is bound to move, the paper says, but the question is the nature and aspects of such a move. The paper adds that one must note here that the United States, which is preparing major trends regarding the central conflict in the region, that is the Arab-Israeli conflict, is seeking to fuel the flame of the region's hotbeds of tension and to multiply them; this is on the eve of implementing these trends aimed at [word indistinct] the Palestinian [word indistinct] under a huge [word indistinct] of agitation and trouble in the region.

The paper adds: If, in order to break the Arab dream of setting up the eastern front, the United States had worked for destabilization of Iran's internal situation, and prepared the scene for the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to pull Iraq out of the eastern front, it is prepared or rather is working towards putting fire wherever it can in the Arab positions to complete the cover up and ensure that Arab eyes do not see.

The paper expresses the hope that Sudan will be safe from American (?love) so that the new regime may be aware of its situation, and will not, together with those around it, become enmeshed in uncalculated moves that will put fire to the southern gate of the Arab land; by this, the fire belt and siege of destruction will be a completed.

Shedding light on the recent events in Sudan leading to the toppling of President Numayri, the paper *KUWAIT TIMES* says the Reagan administration could not have been unaware of Numayri's imminent fall. The paper rules out that any change will occur in Khartoum without Washington's blessing despite the latter's dissatisfaction; it points out that the United States was at the origin of Sudan's famine because it, to a certain extent, controls the loans extended by the IMF and other lending agencies. The paper says that Numayri, who had undertaken a trip that he said was for a medical checkup and talks with Reagan — a trip that proved to be one of no return, had destroyed some of his country's political pillars. The paper described the coup led by General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, as a progressive wave.

The paper stressed the need for large-scale international sympathy for the new Sudanese leadership, and urged the leader of the new popular coup to learn and benefit from the mistakes of his predecessor, to strive to avoid them, and to repair what they had spoiled.

QATAR

UN Secretary General, Delegation Visit

Arrives in Doha

GF060528 Doha QNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 5 Apr (QNA) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived yesterday in Doha from Manama. He is leading a delegation on a 2-day visit to Qatar within the framework of his tour to a number of region countries.

Received by Amir

GF061716 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, April 6 (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani received here Saturday morning the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his accompanying delegation to exchange views on the current developments in the Middle East foremost amongst are the Palestinian question, the situation in Lebanon, the Gulf situation particularly the Iraq-Iran conflict and efforts made to reach a just and durable settlement to it, QNA reported.

Means of boosting ties of cooperation between Qatar and the world organisation were also discussed during the meeting.

H.H. the amir expressed satisfaction for De Cuellar's overtures and the UN endeavours to reach an end to the Iraq-Iran war and stressed the key importance of continuing efforts for terminating that tragic dispute which endangers security and stability in the Gulf area and the world peace and security as well.

H.H. the Amir Shaykh Khalifah also reiterated Qatar's firm stance in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people for regaining their national legitimate rights including their right to self determination and setting up their independent state on their land.

Nation Wishes 'Success' to Sudan's Leaders

GF071104 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] An official source stated that the State of Qatar, like other fraternal Arab countries in particular and Islamic nations in general, has been carefully following the recent developments in fraternal Sudan; this is especially with regard to the seizure of power by the armed forces under the leadership of Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

The source said that the State of Qatar, which considers these events as an internal matter concerning Sudan only, affirms its

endeavor to maintain its fraternal ties with the Republic of Sudan in all fields. Qatar wishes success for the new leadership and wishes the fraternal Sudanese people prosperity, security, and stability.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Khalid Military Township Opened 6 April

Fahd Delivers Speech

LD061418 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Hafr al-Batin, 6 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed his pleasure at opening the King Khalid Military Township at Hafr al-Batin.

In the speech he delivered after unveiling the plaque and raising the Saudi flag to open the township, his majesty said: What we shall see in this township is similar to that of a number of military townships built throughout the country.

His majesty added: As for the word I want to address to our military sons, it is, first and foremost: Follow the Islamic faith chapter and verse. Second, their homeland is entrusted to their hands and without any doubt, God willing, they will look after it. Their fathers and forefathers performed heroic deeds until they created this cohesive homeland from the north to the south, from the east to the west. In the hands of all our sons, this country has been created until all its parts were united in one framework and has now become, praise be the Lord, one of the countries noted for its military and civilian success; it is also noted for success in all aspects of life facilities as we have seen in a number of establishments, which in fact are great establishments set up and built within a few years. I believe that this is a record for any country in the world.

The state did not stint in creating the foundations first for its Army. This includes all military bodies such as the National Guard, the Army, and the security forces. It provides all the reasons that we see what we are seeing now. This is nothing but a first step to be followed by other steps, God willing, in all military facilities so that our country will become capable of defending, before anything else, its Islamic faith and then every inch of this country.

What is greater than this is that this country has another connection, namely the starting point of the message — the message of Muhammad, God's grace and mercy be upon him — and the Koran descended on Muhammad in Mecca and Al-Madinah. This is benevolence and a blessing which distinguishes this homeland from other countries in many matters. I mean by this distinction that it is the site where the inspiration and the message descended; Mecca and Al-Madinah are entrust to the hands of the citizens of this country and the hands of every Muslim in all parts of the world. I hope that God will grant us success in all that is good for Islam . I also hope that Muslims and the armed forces in all their forms at its foundation and the basis, as I mentioned on previous occasions, will be, God willing, the protectors of the Islamic faith and then the homeland, because the military and civilians are required to protect their faith and then protect their homeland.

Arab Dignitaries Depart

LD061814 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Hafr al-Batin, 6 Apr (SPA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim, UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Fahd ibn Taymur, Qatari Heir Apparent and Minister of Defense Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani, and Commander of the Bahraini Defense Forces Shaykh Ahmad ibn 'Isa al-Khalifah left Hafr al-Batin this evening on their way to their countries after attending the inauguration by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of King Khalid Military Township, which took place earlier this afternoon.

Government Wishes New Sudanese Leadership Success

King Sends Cable

LD071916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1837 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a telegram to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces. The text of the telegram is as follows:

His excellency the brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces; franternal greetings coupled with best wishes.

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the occasion of assuming the leadership of the fraternal Sudanese people. It also gives me pleasure to confirm at the same time the eager desire of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and fraternal wish to see a continuation and the strengthening of the fraternal ties that bring the two fraternal peoples together. I also wish you all the success and the Sudanese people more strength and plenty in the shadow of your leadership.

Your Brother Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud.

Official 'Source' Cited

GF061848 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] An official source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stated the following today:

We have followed the news broadcast by the information media and official sources in the Sudanese capital today on the Sudanese Armed Forces led by Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, assuming power in Sudan. The source added: The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers what happened an internal matter that concerns the

will of the Sudanese people and its leaders and wishes to affirm its anxiousness to continue its fraternal ties and political and economic relations with fraternal Sudan; it wishes its new leadership success and security, and prosperity to its people.

Foreign Minister Leaves for PDRY Visit

LD060836 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Riyadh this morning for Aden on an official visit to the PDRY in response to an invitation from his PDRY counterpart, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali. He was seen off at the airport by a number of senior officials.

UAE

Foreign Ministry Statement on Sudanese Situation

GF070953 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] An official spokesman at the UAE Foreign Ministry today stated that the UAE Government considers what has happened in Sudan as an internal activity concerning the Sudanese people and their options.

In a statement to WAM today, the official source said that the UAE Government affirms its keenness for the continuation of the fraternal Arab relations with the fraternal Sudanese people, wishing them ever-lasting prosperity and progress, and also is looking forward to cooperation with the new Sudanese leadership for the benefit of the higher Arab interests and for consolidating Arab-African cooperation.

AL-ITTIHAD Views Situation in Sudan, U.S. Policy

GF070750 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Apr (WAM) — UAE newspapers today said that what happened in Sudan yesterday is an internal affair of the Sudan. The event expresses the Sudanese Arab peoples' constant stand toward their Arab nation in times of need and difficulties.

They also hailed the Sudanese Armed Forces, which joined the people. They described the situation as expected and correct.

In its editorial, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* referred to the heavy burden that Sudan will undertake during the new era. It said that there are various leftovers, primarily the economic burden, which has pushed the country to the edge of poverty, even famine, during the last year, although we know it as the food basket of the Arab world. According to experts and specialists, it is the largest Arab country geographically. It has vast resources and unlimited water, power, and forest resources. It is the Australia of the Arabs.

In this regard, the newspaper has called on all Arabs to move fast to save the economy of Sudan. It said: "It is in our interest — as an Arab nation that is still seeking food and imports it from overseas — to save Sudan and its progress."

The newspaper hailed the stands of the Sudanese Arab people toward their nation during difficult times, referring to the martyrdom of their sons during the war of 1948 in the territories of Palestine. It said: "Sudan has played the role of mediator to solve Arab conflicts on many occasions. The Arab League conference in Khartoum with the famous three no's is an example of that."

In conclusion, *AL-ITTIHAD* called on the United States to stop intervening in the internal affairs of Sudan and to refrain from attempting to do so. It said: "The Sudanese people are qualified to decide what they want for themselves".

PDRY

Saudi Foreign Minister al-Faysal Visits

Arrives in Aden

GF061438 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister in fraternal Saudi Arabia, arrived in Aden today on a 2-day visit to the PDRY at the invitation of Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and foreign minister.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made a press statement to ANA. He said: I am happy to make this vist at the invitation of Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali. This visit will be, God willing, a good and useful opportunity to review all that is liable to promote relations between our fraternal countries and consolidate cooperation between them. It is also an opportunity to exchange views on the latest developments in our region and the possibilities of working to keep the region away from external dangers and international conflicts, and the dangers with which they are fraught; and for relentless efforts to support all that is liable to effect cohesion and solidarity among the peninsula's countries within the framework of their belonging to an Arab and Muslim nation for the sake of achieving security and stability for their peoples.

He added: In the critical circumstances through which our Arab world is passing, consultation and coordination among the Arab countries has become a necessity; this is in order to achieve Arab solidarity, which is the basic pillar to confront the challenges which face our nation. The previous talks between our countries have emphasized the certain and mutual desire to push ahead with cooperation that aims at fruitful construction to answer the aspirations and ambitions of our people and countries.

In conclusion he said: I pray to God to guide our success toward the good of our nation and fulfill its aspirations for progress and prosperity.

He was received by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, the Saudi ambassador to the PDRY, ambassadors of a number of fraternal countries, and ambassadors of other countries in Aden.

Talks Begin

GF062000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Talks were held today between the PDRY delegation under Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the delegation from fraternal Saudi Arabia led by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister.

During the meeting, Brother Dr al-Dali emphasized the PDRY's desire to establish and develop relations with Saudi Arabia based on respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs, and the fulfillment of the interests and joint good of the fraternal people in the two countries. He also stressed the need to preserve security and stability in the Gulf and peninsula region and keep it away from any dangers that threaten its countries' independence and the independent progress of its peoples. He referred to the need to preserve Arab solidarity and adhere to the resolutions of Arab unanimity and the Arab peace plan;this plan constitutes the minimum requirement to settle the conflict in the Middle East and guarantees the Arab Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

On his part, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his satisfaction at making this visit, with the delegation accompanying him, to the PDRY; it is within the framework of the joint discussion of the issues related to bilateral relations and the exchange of views with regard to the current developments on the level of the Gulf region and the Arab region in general.

During the talks the two delegations reviewed the situation in the Gulf and peninsula region and the Arab region in general, and the level of relations between the PDRY and Saudi Arabia.

Received by Chairman

GF071714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received in his office at the Presidium Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

During the meeting, a number of issues concerning bilateral relations were reviewed and discussed. Views also were exchanged on developments in the Arab region.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the importance of the stability of the region's people and the good-neighborly relations among the region's countries; he pointed out in this regard that the PDRY is always eager to establish normal relations with the region's countries in a way that would help the development of the region's people and safeguard their safety and stability, based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence.

His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed satisfaction over his visit to the PDRY and his talks with the PDRY officials.

The meeting was attended by Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Muhammad 'Umar ibn [name indistinct], PDRY ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Attending on the Saudi side were Muhammad al-Saghir, director of the Saudi Development Fund; and Muwaffaq al-Duwayfan, Saudi ambassador in Aden.

The talks between the PDRY delegation led by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Saudi delegation led by Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, resumed today to complete the talks which began yesterday.

Departs Aden

GF080510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Aden today following a 2-day visit to our country. During the visit he held talks with Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, on bolstering bilateral relations and on recent developments in the Arab arena. In a statement to ANA, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed his satisfaction with his visit, which resulted in the agreement improving relations between the two fraternal countries. He pointed out that the talks were useful, where views of mutual concern were exchanged.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali; Brother Muwaffaq al-Duwayfan, Saudi ambassador in Aden; and a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry.

YAR

Support for 'Fraternal' Sudanese People Expressed

GF072044 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The YAR has followed with great concern the recent developments in fraternal Sudan. While believing that these developments concern the fraternal Sudanese people, this belief springs from the firm principles in its foreign policy which regulate our country's distinguished and developing relations with the fraternal Arab countries. It also springs from the eagerness to develop and expand relations to consolidate the bonds of fraternity, cooperation, and coordination among Arab countries and serve their common pan-Arab interests; this includes the expansion and furtherance of the amicable historic relations between our country and fraternal Sudan. Our people support the Sudanese people in confronting any plots aimed at their freedom, sovereignty, and national independence.

Mubarak Holds Meeting on Sudan; Statement Issued

NC071113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 APr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak chaired a plenary session at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the latest developments in Sudan.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and social affairs; Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, minister of People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

According to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the meeting's participants decided to have the Egyptian Foreign Ministry release a statement outlining Egypt's official position on the recent events in Sudan.

The following is the text of that official statement:

Egypt views the recent events in Sudan as part of the fraternal Sudanese people's internal affairs. They will deal with them in accordance with their own free will and the dictates of their higher national conscience.

Egypt, whose ties to Sudan are everlasting, decisive, and inalienable, stands firmly beside its brothers in the southern Nile Valley. It supports their right to self-determination without any foreign interference. Egypt asks Almighty God to grant them success in whatever they do.

At this decisive moment, Egypt is eager to repeat its warning against any act of aggression aimed at the Sudanese people. It also warns against any interference in their internal affairs, any breach of their sovereignty, and any infringement upon their rights. Egypt declares its determination to fulfill its pledges to this beloved people. These pledges are limitless, since they are based on common national security, vital strategic interests, full partnership in all positions, and a common destiny.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that this was the Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement, and that it will be distributed to all our embassies abroad.

According to Dr 'Abd al-Majid, President Husni Mubarak was eager to issue this statement, which expresses Egypt's official view of the situation in Sudan.

When asked if Egypt has been in touch with the new regime in Sudan, the foreign minister replied: We have been in contact with them ever since the news began to reach us.

In response to another question on whether an envoy of the new Sudanese regime had arrived in Cairo, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: No envoy has arrived yet. Moreover, no one has been sent from Cairo to Khartoum. He added: We are defining Egypt's official position on recent events in Sudan in light of today's meeting at Al-'Urubah Palace, which was chaired by President Husni Mubarak.

Asked if Cairo has received a reply to President Mubarak's message to the new Sudanese rulers, the foreign minister said: Yes, we have received a reply.

Mubarak Comments

NC071345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met at noon today with prominent figures from MENA and the other mass media at Al-'Urubah Palace.

The meeting was also attended by Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; the chairman of the Higher Press Council; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; and Dr Mamduh al-Baltaji, head of the General Information Authority.

After the meeting, President Mubarak said: The events in Sudan are a purely domestic affair, and as I mentioned earlier, we will not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs.

He said that Sudan will make its own decisions concerning its president and its government. We have absolutely nothing to do with it, and we accept no interference in Sudan's internal affairs. This is our policy, which I declared several days ago.

In his remarks to journalists, the president said: Sudan has its own distinctive characteristics; and we respect any leader there. We have nothing against any given leader.

The president noted: All we want is for us to be on guard against any foreign inteference in Sudan's affairs. Such interference might disturb the clear situation in Sudan and lead to additional problems. We support the Sudanese as long as they are the ones making the decisions.

Asked if there has been any contact between his excellency and the new Sudanese leadership, President Mubarak said: There are nothing but good things between ourselves and Sudan. The Sudanese people's ties to the Egyptian people are everlasting; nothing can affect those relations. As for contact between us, we have been in touch with the new leaders in Sudan since their first proclamation was issued. Our relations with them are very good, as events there are a purely internal affair, and we support any government chosen by the Sudanese people.

Asked if President Numayri will remain in Cairo, President Mubarak said: We have many friends from Sudan and other Arab states living in Egypt. We would welcome President Numayri if he chose to stay here. The president reaffirmed that Egypt does not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. He said: We heard the new leaders in Sudan emphasizing their relations

with Egypt and describing them as eternal. They have mentioned this in their communiques. They have also said they will honor all charters, pledges, and agreements between Sudan and Egypt.

Asked whether Egypt might send an envoy to Sudan in the near future, President Mubarak replied: Communication through envoys will begin once the airports reopen. When asked if he has received any messages from the new Sudanese regime, the president responded by saying he has gotten a number of messages emphasizing relations between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples.

To a question on the trends shown by the new regime in Sudan, President Mubarak said: We support such trends as long as they are national ones. When asked if the situation calls for diplomatic recognition, the president said: Current events in Sudan are purely internal. We have an ambassador there and they have one here. Therefore, nothing more is required of us. We have already said that we support any government chosen by the Sudanese people. We cannot take a position against any people. Any nation may choose its own government and leaders.

The president then pointed to statements made by the new Sudanese leaders. He said they have taken power and that the Sudanese people will define their own course and method later.

'Abd al-Majid Answers Questions

NC071147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — According to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri is still in Cairo. The foreign minister was answering journalists' questions after President Husni Mubarak's plenary meeting with his political advisers this morning.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid refused to divulge the contents of President Mubarak's message to the new Sudanese Government. He said: Let us leave that up to the new Sudanese Government. When asked if the new situation in Sudan calls for diplomatic recognition, Dr 'Abd al-Majid replied: Let us leave that subject for now. We defined our official position in the Foreign Ministry statement. He added: The situation in Sudan has become clear, thanks to the reports that have reached us and the news carried by MENA.

Answering a question on whether Egypt will support the new regime in Sudan, the foreign minister declared: The Foreign Ministry statement is quite clear regarding Egypt's position toward current events in Sudan.

Mubarak Holds 'Closed' Meeting With Numayri 6 Apr

LD061028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1017 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Apr (KUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan today arrived here from the United States after the announcement that the Sudanese Army has taken over power in Sudan. President Numayri made no statement to journalists on his arrival. However, he immediately went to hold a closed meeting with the President Husni Mubarak of Egypt who met him at the airport.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Situation in Sudan

Reiterates Noninterference

NC071527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that Egypt respects Sudan and the decision of its government. Egypt, he said, will not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. He expressed hope that Sudan will regain its tranquility and that other countries will refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. He warned against foreign interference in Sudan's domestic affairs. He praised the fateful and eternal relations linking the Sudanese and Egyptian people. 'Abd al-Majid made this statement during a meeting with a UN information delegation currently visiting Cairo.

Discusses Relations

NC071955 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Egypt has reaffirmed that it will not permit any direct or indirect interference in Sudan's internal affairs. Egypt also has emphasized that Sudan is its strategic backyard, while Egypt is the strategic backyard of Sudan. Therefore, whatever happens in either country concerns both their peoples.

These comments were contained in a statement that Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid delivered this evening at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly, and the Arab, Foreign, and National Security Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly.

In his statement, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid reffirmed Egypt's stand on the events in Sudan. He said that Egypt will not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs because what is taking place there concerns the Sudanese people alone. He emphasized that Egypt is very interested in maintaining close ties between the two countries in order to serve the welfare and interests of both the Egyptian and Sudanese people. 'Abd al-Majid added:

[Begin recording] The new Sudanese leadership has been eager to emphasize its position on Egyptian-Sudanese relations as follows:

1. It has contacted Egypt and briefed its political leadership on the facts of the situation and the aims behind the Sudanese Army's action. It has also conveyed the Sudanese people's eagerness to maintain their independence and their eternal relations with Egypt.

2. In its first proclamation on the course of its political action, the Sudanese Armed Forces General Command stressed its eagerness to safeguard the unity of fate with fraternal Egypt and to enhance relations in a manner serving the joint goals of the

two fraternal people, realizing their aspirations to build an advanced state.

3. The letters that were exchanged between the president and the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces yesterday emphasize the depth of the relations and ties between the two countries and their mutual determination to maintain them.

Fraternal relations will continue to proceed within this framework in order to complete the march and to realize all the aims and aspirations of the two peoples for stability, construction, and development. [end recording]

In his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: Egypt has been following the recent developments in Sudan with great attention in light of common interests, aspirations, and aims, and in view of the historically deep-seated bonds and various international and integrational conventions linking the two peoples.

Al-Baz, 'Ali Explain Position on Sudan

Al-Baz Comments

NC061546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Usamah al-Baz, director of President Husni Mubarak's office, said in Cairo that Egypt is concerned over developments in Sudan. He stressed that his country considers the defense of Sudan to be an indivisible part of the defense of Egypt, and that Egypt will not permit any foreign interference in the Sudan regardless of its source.

However, al-Baz, also explained that Egypt does not consider itself to be the custodian of Sudan and that it has no connection with the incidents occurring there.

'Ali Notes Stand

NC061851 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Sudan is a strategic backyard for Egypt, just as Egypt is for Sudan. He said that relations between the two countries cannot be disjointed. What happens in Sudan concerns every Egyptian, just as what happens in Egypt concerns every Sudanese.

At an open meeting of the NDP this evening, the prime minister said that Egypt's stand on the recent events in Sudan was expressed by President Husni Mubarak in his interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*. The prime minister affirmed that what is happening in Sudan is a Sudanese affair and that Egypt will not permit either direct or indirect foreign intervention in Sudan's internal affairs.

The MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned that a provisional Sudanese Government is expected to be announced within the next 24 hours. He also learned that there is a likelihood that the new government will include 12 ministers: 9 military men and 3 civilians.

People's Assembly Committees Support Sudan

NC072112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2012 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — During a meeting held this evening under the chairman of the Arab Affairs Committee, Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, the Foreign, Arab, and National Security Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly affirmed their confidence in and support for the wise foreign policy that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is pursuing in defense of national and pan-Arab interests.

The three People's Assembly Committees affirmed that they consider events in Sudan to be a Sudanese internal affair in which Egypt will not interfere. They noted that they are following these events in fraternal Sudan with great attention in view of the unity of interests, goals, and fate, and from the belief that the two Nile Valley peoples are linked by fundamental ties cemented by history and joint struggle.

The committees declared their support for the fraternal Sudanese people to decide what they want freely. They warned against any direct or indirect foreign intervention that threatens Sudan's security or undermines its sovereignty, considering Sudan to be Egypt's strategic backyard, just as Egypt is Sudan's strategic backyard.

The committees affirmed their absolute support for the Palestinian people and for their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state on their land.

The committees denounced Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's removal of Lebanese detainees from Lebanon to camps in Israel. The committees viewed such action as a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Numayri's State of Health in Question

KUNA Claims Heart Attack

LD080740 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Apr (KUNA) — Deposed Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri was admitted to the Egyptian Armed Forces hospital in the Al-Ma'adi suburb here today following a heart attack suffered after he heard the news that the Sudanese Armed Forces had taken power. There were no reports as to how serious the heart attack that the deposed president suffered was.

Doctor Denies Hospital Admission

NC081456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — Dr Ibrahim Fawzi 'Abd al-Rahman, director of the Armed Forces hospital in Al-Ma'adi, has affirmed that former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has not entered this hospital.

News agencies this morning had reported that the Sudanese president had a heart attack and was taken to the Armed Forces hospital in Al-Ma'adi.

Numayri Reportedly Sends Letter to Siwar al-Dhahab
NC081034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1017 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that President Ja'far Numayri has sent a letter to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, pointing out that he understands the motives that prompted Siwar al-Dhahab to take over power in Sudan.

President Numayri stressed that throughout his life he has always served the Sudanese homeland in the interest of the Sudanese people, their national unity, and to preserve Sudan's territorial integrity against any foreign interference.

President Numayri concluded his letter to General Siwar al-Dhahab by wishing him success in his new responsibility in serving Sudan, in reinforcing it against conspiratorial forces, and in preserving its national unity. He said that he will always serve Sudan — its unity and security in his capacity as a Sudanese citizen.

Commentaries View Threats to Sudan, Future Ties
NC070726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 7 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Egypt and Events in Sudan," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes: Egypt's position on recent events in Sudan was clear, and was expressed by President Husni Mubarak. He said that events in Sudan are an internal affair, and that no one has the right to interfere. However, this does not mean that Egypt will stand idly by in the face of outside threats to Sudan's security. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* adds: Egypt's interest in Sudanese affairs does not arise in a vacuum, but from vital historical, geographic, and strategic ties which set Egyptian-Sudanese relations apart and give them their distinguishing characteristics.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes by noting: Our relations with Sudan are, first and foremost, fraternal ties between two peoples. Official relations with institutions or individuals are secondary.

In an editorial on the same subject entitled "Sudan's Stability is the Sudanese People's Responsibility," *AL-AKHBAR* writes: Egyptian-Sudanese relations are firm, and link two peoples bound by historical geographic, and kinship ties. Thus, Egypt supports the fraternal Sudanese people, as well as their hopes and aspirations. Moreover, Egypt will remain loyal and sincere to the ties linking it to Sudan.

AL-AKHBAR hopes that the sons of Sudan will choose the best path to achieve their goals and to make Sudan safe.

In conclusion, *AL-AKHBAR* writes: Egypt's respect for Sudan's sovereignty and independence explains why it did not and does not want to interfere at all in Sudan's internal affairs. On the basis of its commitment to its strong ties and relations with Sudan, Egypt is prepared to give all assistance required by the Sudanese people.

Sudanese Students Demonstrate at Embassy in Cairo
NC071412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Sudanese students in Cairo have expressed their support for the new leadership that took power in Sudan yesterday. More than 300 Sudanese students gathered in front of the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo today carrying national flags and shouting slogans supporting the new regime in Sudan.

Official Spokesman Comments on Sudanese Events

JN080845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0821 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — Iraq today affirmed its interest in maintaining fraternal ties with Sudan. In a statement to INA, a Foreign Ministry official spokesman said that the Iraqi Government had been following with extreme interest the recent events in fraternal Sudan. He added that the recent changes in Sudan concern only the Sudanese people, who have the full right to choose the regime they want. The spokesman affirmed Iraq's interest in maintaining the two countries' brotherly relations in harmony with Iraq's belief in the principle of solidarity and joint work among the Arab nation's countries and peoples.

Saddam Husayn Holds Armed Forces Command Meeting

JN061233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA) — President Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, held a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command today. During the 4-hour meeting, the command discussed the situation on the front. The meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and members of the Armed Forces General Command.

Saddam Husayn Replies to Cable by Fidel Castro

JN062007 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Cable from President Saddam Husayn to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers: We have received with high appreciation your kind cable on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. On this happy occasion, and on behalf of the Iraqi people and in our own name, we express to Your Excellency our profound interest in strengthening the relations of brotherhood and friendship that exist between Iraq and Cuba in the service of our people's joint interests. We wish you good health and happiness, and the friendly Cuban people further progress.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq.

Saddam Receives Message From Moroccan Envoy

JN071049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received an oral message from Moroccan King Hassan II. The king's adviser, 'Abdelhadi Boutaleb, conveyed the message when he was received by President Saddam Husayn today. It is understood that the message deals with bilateral relations and Morocco's solidarity with Iraq in its just war against the Iranian aggression. The Moroccan adviser arrived here last night for this purpose.

Envoy Makes Statement, Departs

JN071350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1227 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Apr (INA) — 'Abdelhadi Boutaleb, Moroccan King Hassan II's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a 1-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA before his departure, Boutaleb said he conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from King Hassan II dealing with developments in the situation in the Arab region and issues of mutual interest. He said his visit also comes within the framework of coordination and consultation between King Hassan II and President Saddam Husayn, and the exchange of viewpoints on current issues, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war and Morocco's stand toward it, and Morocco's desire to end the war.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,795

JN051604 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,795 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 April 1985]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the determination of loyal men and with their invincible arms, Iraq's painful blows to the heads of the evil Khomeyniite clique continue.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of the measures to besiege Iranian oil supplies which our criminal enemy uses to commit aggression against our people and cities, our valiant Air Force carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1930 [1530 GMT] yesterday.

After accurately and effectively hitting their target, our hero hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly with their planes. We will continue to strike at all means of aggression wherever they may be.

2. With efficient raids, our daring helicopter gunships continued to deal destructive blows to the retreating enemy units in the East Basra and East Tigris sectors of operation, destroying 26 infantry positions, 3 boats, 4 hideouts, 1 antiaircraft machine gun, 1 observation post, 2 positions for antiaircraft weapons, and several enemy troop concentrations.

3. At 1648 yesterday, Wednesday, 4 April, and enemy plane tried to infiltrate our international border in the II Army Corps sector. Our brave ground resistance men intercepted the plane. We have ascertained that the plane fell opposite our forces' positions inside enemy territory.

4. An enemy troop concentration tried to approach one of our forward units positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our hero fighters confronted it, killing or wounding many, and forced the rest to flee. As a result of our concentrated blows in the same area, two medium-caliber machineguns, one 60mm mortar position, and four personnel positions were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire.

5. Two weapons emplacements and four infantry positions were destroyed and two hardware stockpiles were set on fire in the East Basra sector of operations and the Maysan sector.

6. The criminal Iranian regime's forces shelled Basra, Khurmal, and Tawilah with heavy artillery.

7. Several Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1985

Downing of Plane Denied

JN061731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA) — A responsible Iraqi military source has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was shot down today. The source said that all the Iraqi planes which carried their combat missions against Iranian targets returned safely to base. An Iranian military communique claimed that the plane was shot down over [word indistinct] province.

Communique No 1,796

JN061805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,796 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

On the birthday of the leading party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the vanguard of the Arab nation's forces in its fateful battle and its hope for the presnet and the future, our brave Armed Forces continue their retaliatory strikes on the dens of vice and crime in Iran. They are intensifying their heroic confrontation of the defeated enemy forces throughout the front.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. We reiterate our saying that he who insists on war must bear its brunt and that he who commits aggression on the proud Iraqi cities will be punished by no less than certain death, which will hover over their dens at all times.

Our powerful missile force directed destructive strikes on the dens of evil in the cities of Kermanshah [Bakhtaran], using two missiles; Ilam, using two missiles; and Shahabad, using one missile at 2200 [1800 GMT] last night. Two missiles were directed at Dezful, one missile at Nahavand, and one missile at Ramhormoz at 0900 today.

2. Devastating strikes shall continue to be the punishment of those who are ungrateful for the boon of peace and who attack the home of freedom, civilization, and progress. In reply to the Iranian regime's crime of shelling our cities, our powerful Air Force carried out a devastating raid on Tehran, the capital of aggression. After accurately pounding their targets, our Air Force eagles returned safely and triumphantly to their bases, praise be to God.

3. Our Air Force will remain Iraq's long arm and iron fist, which will continue to hammer the heads of the Iranian criminal rulers and inflict further losses in men and equipment on them.

Our Air Force carried out 99 combat missions in the operational sector east of Tigris today. All of our attacking Air Force formations returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

4. Our forward units carried out intensive artillery attacks on enemy positions, troop movement, and vehicles east of Basra. They killed one enemy soldier; wounded others; and destroyed six infantry positions, one boat, one hardware stockpile, and one observation post, whose occupants were also killed. One enemy truck was burned.

5. Our artillery pounded enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the northern sector, scoring direct hits on three enemy shelters and two infantry positions and killing their occupants. Our forces also destroyed one machinegun emplacement and burned two vehicles.

6. Our forward units pounded enemy positions in the Central sector, destroying two hardware stockpiles, one observation point, one machinegun emplacement, and four infantry positions.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

8. The spiteful enemy shelled some residential areas in Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and Shandri with long-range artillery.

9. Two enemy planes infiltrated Kuysanjaq village at 1830 yesterday. Our ground resistance intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 April 1985.

Communique No 1,797

JN071646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,797 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

On the birthday of our party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, our brave Armed Forces are renewing their pledge to the Arab nation, to the great Iraqi people, and to their triumphant leader, Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, that they will continue to defend their victories, derivig the spirit of heroism and cultural

values from our great forefathers, bearing in their conscience the message of our immortal nation, and striving for the defense of Arab land and unity.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. We announce to our great Iraqi people and world public opinion that since 0800 [0400 GMT] this morning and until the preparation of this report at 1900 local time today [1500 GMT], the Iranian regime has committed the following acts of aggression against purely residential areas in our country:

a. At 1150, the enemy shelled central Basra and Shatt al-'Arab with heavy artillery.

b. At 0915, the enemy shelled Khanaqin district with heavy artillery. It shelled it again at 1100.

c. At 1045, the enemy shelled Mandali with heavy artillery.

At 1150, it again shelled Mandali. At 1230, the enemy shelled (Qazaniyah) subdistrict with heavy artillery.

d. At 1145, the enemy shelled Badrah with heavy artillery.

e. Shelling of Basra was continuing when this communique was prepared.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued to pursue defeated enemy forces in the East Tigris and Maysan sectors all day yesterday, dealing destructive blows and inflicting many casulaties.

Our helicopters also destroyed 26 infantry positions and 1 large vehicle before returning safely to base, praise be to God.

3 One of our forward units in the Northern sector pounded enemy positions killing two, wounding others, and inflicting other losses in hardware and supplies. Our units also destroyed two infantry positions, killing those manning them.

4. One enemy soldier was killed and one observation post, one mortar emplacement, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One hardware stockpile was burned and two infantry positions were destroyed with those manning them killed in the East Basra sector.

6. Two observation posts and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the Central sector.

7. Escaping the tyranny of the Iranian ruling clique, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. The were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. An enemy plane attempted to infiltrate our borders at 0825 yesterday with the aim of attacking Raniyah District. Our ground resistance intercepted it and forced it to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces Gneeral Command, 7 April 1985

General Khayrallah Inspects Sector

JN080815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) — General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, yesterday inspected the East Tigris operational sector.

The deputy commander in chief met with commanders and officers and discussed ways to confront any new enemy adventure in this sector whether in the foreseeable or distant future, and gave his instructions in this regard.

He also met with fighters at all levels in the confrontation trenches where they are eagerly awaiting fresh confrontation with the enemy and to deal it as many strikes as in previous battles.

The Army chief of staff and the commander of the East Tigris sector accompanied the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces during his tour.

Reservists Born in 1950 Scheduled for Release

JN061643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Armed Forces General Command statement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In light of instructions from Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; in affirmation of the proud Iraqs' ability to [word indistinct], abort the suspect Iranian enemy intentions, and defend the dignity of proud Iraq; and out of the leadership's awareness of Iraq's firmness and impregnability on all areas in the front, the following has been decided:

1. Releasing reservists who were born in 1950 and who were called for the first reserve service, second batch, on 20 June 1976, as well as those from the same category who joined the reserve service after the abovementioned date and after completing their service.

The Defense Ministry will issue the necessary instructions to implement the decision, effective 7 April 1985.

2. The Armed Forces General Command, while (?releasing) a new batch of its honest sons, who never spared their sweat and blood in defense of their dear homeland, is confident that these men will meet their national responsibility in work and construction, just as they did in battle. They have been strong fighters in the battle to defend the dear homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1985

Husayn Phones Sudanese Leader General al-Dhahab

JN081441 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, 8 Apr (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn telephoned General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, this morning.

During this conversation, his majesty the king expressed to Siwar al-Dhahab Jordan's stand at the side of fraternal Sudan and its free, independent will.

His majesty wished the national salvation movement success in achieving the Sudanese people's aspirations for stability, prosperity, and promotion of national unity among the Sudanese people under Sudan's territorial sovereignty over its entire soil.

His majesty also emphasized Jordan's readiness to extend any requested assistance in this regard.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab thanked His Majesty King Husayn for his sincere fraternal initiative, promising to convey his majesty's support and feelings to the Sudanese people and their national leadership.

King Husayn Greets Passengers of Attacked Plane

JN051537 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn paid a surprise visit to Queen Alia International Airport today to receive the crew and passengers of the plane of the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Alia, which was exposed to a treacherous and evil attack yesterday when it was getting ready to take off from Athens International Airport to Amman.

His majesty received the Boeing 727's pilot, crew, and passengers and congratulated them on arriving safely in the homeland.

His majesty stressed that such evil attempts will not affect Jordan's noble and firm pan-Arab stands.

He said these attempts, which are beyond description and aimed at the innocent, not only discredit the perpetrators and those who encourage them, but also hurt the Arab nation's image abroad.

King Husayn said: This is our fate, and we must continue our march.

He stressed that Jordan will achieve all of its objectives thanks to the faith and determination of its youth and all the citizens. He said the march will continue.

His Majesty King Husayn inspected the plane and saw evidence of the treacherous aggression — aggression that was aimed at innocent citizens.

The plane's crew, pilot, and passengers expressed their thanks and appreciation to King Husayn on this humanitarian gesture that King Husayn has added to his numerous deeds.

Zayd al-Rifa'i's Reply to King's Letter

JN050945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Text" of letter from Zayd al-Rifa'i to King Husayn in response to the king's letter of designation; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] His Hashemite majesty, King Husayn, may God grant him support. Sir, I have been honored to receive your exalted letter in which you kindly entrusted me with forming the new Jordanian Cabinet. I am proud to be at your service. I send Your Majesty sincere gratitude for kindness and dear trust, of which I will always endeavor to be worthy. I pray God to grant you long life, extend to you his backing and support, and enable me to carry out my duties of serving your beloved throne and great person.

In the past, I have been closely following events, watching your resolute efforts to build this dear Kingdom and lead this dear homeland on the paths of pride and strength amid the harsh, difficult circumstances that have been surrounding our Arab region and that continue to leave their impressions on various aspects of life. You have been, Sir, the great pillar against which the people leaned during their march of steadfastness and construction, and the best guarantee for preserving stability, security, and prosperity.

While devoting your unceasing care to the country's internal affairs, you have also devoted much care to our nation's problem in the Arab homeland, being a pioneering leader concerned about finding the ways to safety and dignity in all fields and at all fronts. Your wise directives as enunciated in the exalted letter of designation will be my guidelines which I will be honored to embark upon.

Carrying the responsibility under your banner, Sir, must include ensuring the country's internal security and its economic and social prosperity, so that the citizen may live with confidence and trust without fear or worry over his life, interests, freedom, and future, and under the umbrella of a respectable, alert, and honest government. The citizen should deeply feel the national unity and the strong ties among the sons of your one, big family. The citizen should work on a large scale, placing all of his efforts and resources in the land, in factories, shops, departments, and schools, with profitable results for both the citizen and society.

In this context, deep-rooted reforms and amendments of the laws, regulations, and practices must be made so as to make it easy for the citizen to secure his needs, organize his work, and achieve his aims. Improving the administration, securing public services, and helping the new generation to build their future must lead the duties of the new government.

Our dear homeland has been affected by the economic recession, to which public services and trade are being exposed. This economic recession was partly due to the world economic situation and the situation in the region. My government will devote its time to dealing with this phenomenon from all its aspects and will revitalize the private sector.

As for our brave Armed Forces, the protector and strong shield of the homeland, it will enjoy all of our care. We will continue to build them, secure their needs in terms of weapons and equipment in order to be on the required level and to protect the nation's message, the message of the great Arab revolt, under your triumphant leadership, and carry out their duties in protecting the country and people.

My government's program will also devote its interest to the educational, scientific, cultural, and moral aspects and will enable the future generations to adhere to religious values. We will protect our pan-Arab values and take good care of the press and the media as effective instruments in the national enlightenment, in enhancing the sense of good citizenship, and in public discipline, which is the mainstay of freedom and the sound democratic practice.

Your Majesty, in the field of external relations, you have called for realizing Arab solidarity, and building it on strong, firm bases that would define pan-Arab aims and ways of realizing them. Undoubtedly, our major pan-Arab issues place collective responsibility on the fraternal [Arab] states, each from its own position. Common problems require common efforts to solve them. Therefore, any Arab country that abandons its responsibilities toward any common Arab problem will go against this sound pan-Arab logic, which Your Majesty is putting forward and which you call on the nation to uphold. Therefore, the agreement that Your Majesty helped enunciate between the Jordanian Government and the PLO on 11 February 1985 springs from your interest in unifying brotherly efforts to find a solution that would ensure rights, justice, and peace in the Arab-Israeli struggle and deliver the land, shrines, and people from the yoke of occupation and the danger of dissipation.

As you have outlined, Sir, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in view of its special, central responsibilities, finds that the Palestinian problem is its major cause for concern. And because the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and the one responsible for defending these people's legitimate rights, cooperation and coordination between the Jordanian Government and the PLO will remain inevitable.

Your Majesty, you have stood with fraternal Iraq in its grinding war with Iran in defense of its Arabism. This stand has been a noble one that was imposed by genuine Arabism, patriotism, and pan-Arab duty. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan will continue its support for fraternal Iraq and its efforts to end this destructive war and establish peace between the two neighboring Muslim countries.

Our dear Jordanian homeland under your leadership is firmly and successfully proceeding on its path. It is able to play a positive, effective role in the joint Arab action that will ensure integrated, unified Arab efforts and direct them toward the benefit of this entire Arab region, making it a land that enjoys prosperity, progress, and stability. The tremendous asset of excellent international relations that Your Majesty built with various states and peoples of the world through your happy, long reign, makes me determined to preserve and develop these relations in the interest of both bilateral and international cooperation.

As I heed your exalted royal order to form the new Cabinet, I feel the strong connection that binds me to your beloved throne and great person, and prompts me to stand behind you to carry the duties of the government along with my colleagues in order to serve this noble people and sacred homeland. I am honored to attach the names of my colleagues in the new Cabinet, hoping that you will ratify the royal decree with your exalted signature.

May God preserve you, lead your steps, and grant you support.

[Signed] Your honest servant, Zayd al-Rifa'i

'Ubaydat's Resignation Letter to King Husayn

JN051044 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Letter of resignation from Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat to King Husayn; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Hashemite Majesty, King Husayn, may God preserve him. I offer my sincere allegiance to you, Sir, and tender my resignation and that of my colleagues after carrying out our responsibility in the service of our people and the beloved Hashemite throne. On this occasion, I am pleased to stress to Your Majesty my feelings as well as the feeligns of my colleagues of your dear trust and noble support. This creates in our hearts sincere feelings of love, allegiance, and gratitude for Your Majesty. It grants us the determination to continue as we have always been, sincere soldiers in this homeland under your triumphant Hashemite leadership. I pray God to preserve you as brother, father, and leader, and preserve dear Jordan under your wise leadership as a storng homeland. May God lead your steps and protect you, Sir.

[Signed] With sincerity and love, Ahmad 'Ubaydat

Letter Accepting 'Ubaydat's Resignation

JN051112 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Text" of letter from King Husayn to Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat accepting the latter's resignation; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Brother Ahmad 'Ubaydat, may God preserve him. I send Your Excellency my heartfelt greetings and sincere love and appreciation. I also send my greetings to all your minister colleagues and my appreciation for the efforts you exerted in serving the beloved homeland. During your period of responsibility, you exerted what you could of sincere, diligent, and constructive efforts.

It is natural that the sons of our nation should shoulder responsibility in turn and continue our struggle on the path of prosperity and construction. We cordially value your sincere efforts in shouldering the responsibility and the care you have taken to carry it out in the best manner possible, serving God and our people during delicate circumstances and in a difficult phase in which you agreed to shoulder the trust with courage and deter-

mination. We have always known you as a truthful, honest brother and as a sincere soldier in this dear homeland.

As I accept your government's resignation, I wish you and your colleagues, who shared responsibility with you, success and progress. I am certain that you will continue to serve your country wherever you may be in the same manner in which you carried out your responsibility in the government.

Please accept my good wishes and sincere thanks.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn

Al-Jumayyil, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss Sidon

NC072035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] As part of the efforts undertaken to deal with the security situation in Sidon, an exchange took place today between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad [of Syria]. They reviewed the conditions in Sidon in light of current efforts to deal with the situation there and to implement what was agreed upon yesterday within the framework of the integrated security, political, and informational plan. The two leaders agreed on the need to provide the appropriate political atmosphere which would enable the Armed Forces to go to Sidon and eliminate those obstacles which prevented the Army from assuming its responsibilities. The two presidents also agreed on the necessity of dealing with the situation in Sidon, for this would put Lebanon on the right path toward peace. Any delay might lead to unexpected developments. The two presidents agreed to continue their exchanges.

AL-NAHAR Details Al-Asad Message to Al-Jumayyil

NC081125 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Emile Khuri]

[Excerpts] A source in the Lebanese Front has described Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's verbal message to President Amin al-Jumayyil, conveyed by Major General Muhammad al-Khuri, as important and serious. It was the message, the Lebanese Front says, that forced the president to meet and consult with many leaders, and to hold an expanded meeting with the front's leaders to ask them to adopt a clear, unified position on current developments in the South. It is through these developments that an Israeli scheme to set up cantons is being implemented.

The same source added that President al-Asad told President al-Jumayyil that the agreement reached during their meeting in Damascus is no longer valid, in view of the developments in the south which should be resolved quickly, either politically or militarily. The Syrian president's message, the source said, pointed out that the 1-month period set during the Damascus meeting to resolve the situation resulting from the "Lebanese Forces uprising" is too long, and that Syria can no longer wait lest the events get our of control. In the message President al-Asad insisted that a solution must be reached within days, even hours, and not within weeks, as had earlier been agreed upon.

Syrian military intervention to resolve the situation has become quite likely, even without a request from the Lebanese authorities, which would be contrary to the Damascus agreement stipulating that the intervention will occur only upon request from the Lebanese authority. This is because Syria believes that events in Sidon might take place in other areas and constitute an Israeli war against it on Lebanese territory. Syria cannot remain idle with regard to this war. Syria believes that its security is integral with Lebanon's security.

Al-Jumayyil explained the contents of Al-Asad's message to the Lebanese Front leaders and described it as a semi-ultimatum [last word in English]. Replying to the message, President al-Jumayyil called for abiding by the Damascus summit agreement, whether with regard to the time it takes to resolve the situation resulting from the "Lebanese Forces uprising," to contain events in Sidon, and to prevent them from being spread to other areas, or with regard to Syrian military intervention, which should remain subject to the request and approval of the Lebanese authorities.

Karami Comments on Meeting With Al-Jumayyil

NC061641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami reported that an expanded meeting was held this morning at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil. He said that agreement has been reached on some political, informational, and military decisions which must be implemented at the beginning of next week. Prime Minister Karami made this statement at the conclusion of today's meeting. In addition to Al-Jumayyil and Karami, the meeting was attended by Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran and Salim al-Huss. Part of the meeting was also attended by the Army Command, represented by General Michel 'Awn, Army commander; Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, chief of staff; Colonel Simon Qassis, intelligence director; Colonel Nabih Farhat, assistant to Col Qassis; and Brigadier General Hani 'Abbas, commander of the southern military zone. After the meeting's conclusion at 1445, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Karami] His excellency the president decided to convene a meeting to be attended by the prime minister, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, Minister Salim al-Huss, and the Army Command to discuss current conditions in Sidon and its environs. The conferees reviewed all that is happening. They also discussed the measures, arrangements, and solutions necessary to confront this painful situation. As a result of their discussions, the conferees agreed to implement certain decisions at approved times. These decisions include political, informational, and military aspects. Agreement has been reached on the details of these solutions. We hope that they will be implemented at the beginning of next week, God willing.

[Unidentified reporter] On the military level, does this mean that the problems which are preventing the Army unit at Beirut airport from proceeding to Sidon have been resolved?

[Karami] The problems actually concern the equipment of this force, particularly Army personnel carriers which have arrived in Beirut without pads [qawa'id] for the machineguns, and other necessary equipment. As for other problems, I believe that they will vanish when the force is completely equipped. It is essential to provide this force with the necessary equipment before it proceeds to assume its task in Sidon and its environs. I say frankly that what has been decided must be implemented within the times agreed upon so that we may not be forced to deal with matters by adopting stands which we could do without.

[Reporter] On the political level, do we understand that communications to convene national and expanded meetings will be established at the beginning of next week?

[Karami] Undoubtedly I have spoken about the political solutions, their timing, and what must be done in the meantime in order to practically implement them soon.

[Reporter] Have you communicated with the other side on the basis that it is a party to the fighting?

[Karami] I do not believe that this party can be ignored. On the contrary, communications must be established in a manner that will insure security and stability by stopping the violence and fighting on the ground.

[Reporter] (?Jordan) has called for a special meeting of the Arab League's council to consider what is happening in the south. [words indistinct]

[Karami] Lebanon will undoubtedly attend the meeting when it is held. Lebanon is the one directly concerned with the security of both Lebanese and Palestinians. [end recording]

Birri Comments on Sidon Situation, UNIFIL

NC061702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon, reconstruction affairs, justice, and hydroelectric resources, has affirmed that what is needed to save the situation in Sidon is the dispatching of equipment to the Army in the city and the unmasking of those forces which obey the orders of Israel and which have exacerbated the situation there. Birri said that what is happening in Sidon has covered up Israeli practices and massacres in the south. Therefore Israel seeks to prevent the [Army] from being sent to the south, he added.

During a meeting with reporters this afternoon, Minister Birri ruled out the possibility that the situation would explode, considering such an action to be real treason. He said that the Christian conference, which is expected to be held in Bkirki, is a necessary step after what has happened in East Beirut. If what has occurred is an Israeli regression [raddatan Israilyah], then it should be resisted; if it is a domestic affair, then it must be put right. Both instances — resistance or putting right — are a Christian affair. Many things will depend on the stand to be adopted. Minister Birri wondered what the fate of Unifil would be if Israel continues to reject its deployment up to the international border. The attacks against Unifil members, he said, confirms that Israel is determined to force them out in order to set up a new Bar-Lev line; although it would be a human line this time.

Army Chief of Staff Threatens To Resign

NC070933 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has revealed some significant details regarding the handling of the security situation in Sidon. He announced that Chief of Staff Abu Dargham has threatened to resign because his orders aren't being followed. The president added that the chief of staff ordered the expulsion of a 75-man company. However, his order wasn't carried out because, as Ministers al-Huss and Birri have said, there can be no reduction in the strength of the 6th and 8th Brigades.

Government 'Reluctant' To Send Troops to Sidon

LD051321 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 5 (KUNA) — Sidon was coming under sporadic gunfire Friday as the Christian Phalangist militias continued an onslaught which began some twenty days ago, with the Beirut Government watching helplessly, security sources said. Two contingents of the Lebanese Army, meanwhile, were awaiting orders to move to the south for three days now and a well-placed source in Beirut told KUNA the regime has been reluctant to send the troops to Sidon. According to the source, the despatch of troops has been delayed by tough opposition to the move from the Phalangist militias which have influence over a sizeable segment of the the multi-factional army. The source disclosed that the Muslim nationalist forces in Beirut and Syria have set the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon this month as a deadline for the Beirut Government to intervene and halt the excesses of the Phalangist militias in east of Sidon and the hills overlooking beirut.

If the government failed to act, the source added, the Muslim nationalist forces, which have so far called for self-restraint to avert a new bout of civil war, would fully confront the Phalangists in Sidon, and block a drive to set up a Christian canton along the borders with Israel. The government of President Amin al-Jumayyil, feeling that the situation is deteriorating beyond control, would ask the Syrian troops in the north to take over in Beirut and Sidon, according to the source.

Lebanese Forces Commander Visits Sidon, Comments

NC052114 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, commander of the Lebanese Forces, visited Sidon, 'Abra, Majdalyun, Lib'a, and Iqlim al-Kharrub. During his visit, he met with local officials and with officials in the Lebanese Forces. In a statement to foreign correspondents, Abu Nadir emphasized the need for speeding up the deployment of Lebanese Army personnel, who have everyone's confidence, in the areas that have been tense over the past 2 weeks because of the violent clashes. He pointed out the seriousness of the aggression launched against the areas of Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, 'Abra, Darb al-Sim, and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah.

Regarding the involvement of the Palestinians in the fighting, Abu Nadir said that the purpose of the Palestinian intervention and participation in shelling the Christian areas, alongside the extremist Islamic groups, is to implement Yasir 'Arafat's plan to return to the south. 'Arafat's masquerading behind the Islamic groups is no secret. Abu Nadir disclosed that the Palestinians have demolished more than 50 houses in the town of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and that they have been using heavy artillery in their attacks. He said that the situation in the south now requires efforts on all political and military levels in order to avoid communal segregation, which is not in the interest of anyone. He called on the Sunnite functionaries in Sidon to avoid the trap into

which the Palestinians are trying to push them; namely, to drag them into a war with Christians in the area in order to tighten their own grip on Sidon and reestablish their military structure in the south.

The Lebanese Forces commander asked foreign correspondents to be objective in their coverage of the Christians' tragedy and not to take a one-sided view of events. He asked them to see the suffering in the Christian areas for themselves.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Sidon Area

East Sidon Shelled

NC071224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Shelling resumed in East Sidon this morning when the Lebanese Forces used artillery and rockets against residential areas. This followed a period of relative calm in the morning. Shells fells on residential areas and on Fakhr al-Din Street. The artillery fire against the city and its streets intensified at 1130. The Maronite bishop's office, the Sidon Center Building in Al-Najma Square, and Fakhr al-Din Street were hit by several shells. The intensity of the artillery fire began to moderate at 1215 today, but sniping is still going on. Five people were wounded.

Palestinians, Communists Shell Towns

NC080657 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Last night, the Christian towns of Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Qannay, 'Abra, and Al-Hilaliyah were subjected to 106mm, 120mm, and 82mm artillery shelling from Sidon's eastern boulevard, Al-Qayya'ah al-Tahtah, the Dawud al-'Ali building, and Tallat Mar Ilyas where gunmen of the Islamic group, the Nasirite organization, the Communist Action Organization, and personnel of the 98th Battalion are positioned. Palestinian gunmen in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps fired rockets at the towns of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and Darb al-Sim. The Christian areas east of Sidon were still receiving machinegun and shell fire this morning. It was reported that the Palestinians and their allies have set up emplacements of 82mm and 120mm artillery pieces in Sidon. The Palestinians took part in the shelling of the Christian towns.

'Fierce Fighting' Occurs

NC080826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Fierce fighting has been raging since 0800 today on the combat lines in Darb al-Sim, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Meanwhile, Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and 'Abra are now receiving RPG and machinegun fire from Tallat Mar Ilyas.

Israeli 'Gunboats' Shell Sayniq, Al-Fawakhir

NC070714 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Israel, together with the Phalangist forces, aggravated the security situation last night when its gunboats shelled Sayniq and Al-Fawakhir south of Sidon. By doing so, Israel has declared its full solidarity with its allies, the Phalangist forces and Antoine Lahd's militias.

Clashes Cease in Beirut Areas; Calm in Mountains

NC080707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] In Beirut, exchanges among various leaders through the Central Security Arrangements Committee have succeeded in halting clashes in the market area, especially on the Empire, Al-'Azariyah, and Pegalle lines, which were the scene of exchanges with heavy- and medium-caliber weapons last night. However, at midnight, a shell fell in the vicinity of Al-Hikmah, causing only property damage. The Army positions in Al-Tayyunah also received sniper fire and several shells fell on the areas of 'Ayn al-Rummanah, Furn al-shubbak, Sayyidat Lurd, Al-Tayyunah, (Al-Tanshi'ah ar-Riha), between 2240 and 2300 last night.

Meanwhile, the situation on the Kafr Shima-Al-Shuwayfat line, which was the scene of clashes last night in which artillery and rockets were used, has eased after Kafr Shima received heavy bursts of machinegun fire from Al-Shuwayfat.

As for the crossing points in Beirut, sources in the Internal Security Forces have reported that the crossing points have been reopened, except for the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge crossing, and that traffic on the Sodeco crossing is light.

The Suq al-Gharb lines are now calm following yesterday evening's attacks from Junblatt's positions in 'Alayh, 'Aytat, Al-'Abbadiyah, and Shwit during which shells hit residential areas in Al-Kahhalah and 'Arayya.

VOL on Clashes

NC081002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Clashes, in which medium- and light-caliber machineguns are currently being used, are taking place in downtown Beirut, including the commercial areas, Al-Tabariz, and the ring. Sniper fire is also reported in the vicinity of the Foreign Ministry. The ring crossing point has been closed since yesterday. The Security Arrangements Committee is trying to contain the situation and to restore order to downtown Beirut and also to the mountain areas, where clashes with rockets and machineguns have been taking place on the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb combat line since 1045.

Al-Asad Reportedly To Visit Soviet Union in May

LD060814 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait 6 Apr (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA* today reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be visiting Moscow at the beginning of next month. The newspaper, in a Beirut dispatch it attributed to Arab diplomatic sources, did not fix the exact date of the visit.

However it said the sources pointed out that a message received by the Syrian president, whose country is linked with the Soviet Union by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "contained reiteration of the Soviet Union's strong support for Syrian policy."

However, earlier reports had pointed out that the Soviet message contained a reproach regarding Syria's stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi-Iranian war and its latest developments.

Al-Shar' Confers With UN's Urquhart, Others

JN061628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Assistant UN Secretary General Brian Urquhart at 1100 today. Urquhart was accompanied by Jean Claude-Aime and General Carl-Gustaf Stahl, commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force. The meeting was attended by Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah and the director of the Foreign Ministery's Organizations Department.

Talks revolved aound renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in soutehrn Lebanon. They also reviewed the brutal Israeli practices against civilians — practices that violate the principles of international law as well as UN resolutions.

Foreign Minister Comments on Situation in Sudan

JN072043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Answering a question by the SANA political editor on Syria's position toward the recent developments in Sudan, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: The Syrian leadership had no doubt whatsoever about the ability of the Arab people in Sudan to topple Numayri's agent regime and to redress their political and economic situation in a manner that would serve the Arab nation's cause and its struggle against the Zionist-imperialists in the region.

The foreign minister added: Numayri's downfall is a lesson to those who ignore the Arab people's aspirations, attempt to forge their will, repress their strugglers, and try to distract them from their national and pan-Arab objectives. We in Syria are confident that the struggler Sudanese people will manage to safeguard their national independence and struggle along with their Arab brothers to achieve the Arab nation's objectives of liberating the land and restoring the usurped rights.

Damascus Examines Political Situation in Sudan

JN061659 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Sudan — General Siwar al-Dhahab has issued a second statement to the Sudanese people in which he issued a number of decisions canceling the Constitution; declaring a state of emergency throughout Sudan; closing the Sudanese border and airspace as of today; relieving the president of the Republic and his vice presidents, aides, advisers, central ministers, and state ministers; dissolving the SSU and all of its organizations and tributaries; dissolving the national People's Assembly and the regional People's Assemblies; relieving the regional governors and the commissioner of the capital; and asking the leaders of the military zones to assume all the central authority, while their colleagues in the regions steer the executive work in the national capital and the regions.

The Sudanese radio announced that the Armed Forces assumed power in Sudan this morning. In an urgent dispatch, AP said that the official statement that was issued by the perpetrators of the coup was signed by Defense Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, who was appointed defense minister and commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces last 18 March.

The overthrow of Ja'far Numayri comes is the apex of the long struggle that all groups of the fraternal Sudanese people have waged after the Numayri regime's organs failed to oppress an uprising they began weeks ago to protest the political, social, and economic situation that the Sudanese people have suffered from throughout the years under Numayri's rule.

Commentaries 'Congratulate' Sudanese People

JN070959 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Apr (SANA) — The newspapers published here today congratulate the fraternal Sudanese people on the overthrow of Numayri's dictatorial regime. The newspapers hope that Sudan will be ruled by a nationalist, progressive leadership that will accord the Sudanese people democracy, progress, and prosperity and rescue them from the quagmire in which Numayri placed them at all levels.

AL-BA'TH says: At last, the Numayri nightmare has disappeared from the life of the fraternal Sudanese people. The dictator fell after 16 years of terroristic, oppressive rule which transferred Sudan from the leadership of the Arab march in the fields of economic growth, development, political enlightenment, and creative capabilities to the rear of this march; it drowned Sudan in the quagmire of bankruptcy, backwardness, ignorence, hunger, absolute tutelage, and the ugliest forms of imperialism and its exploitation.

It adds: The Sudanese people have confirmed their ability to confront Numayri's clique and their determination to overthrow it. They sacrificed for this purpose and this made them worthy of taking over from the gladiator and initiating the process of change so that Sudan may return to the nationalist, progressive Arab march.

The newspaper continues: The military coup against Numayri is the first and principal step in the long and arduous 1000-mile march before Sudan can return to normal.

AL-BA'TH concludes: While congratulating the Sudanese people on their great achievement after long suffering, we must also congratulate the Arab nation which, with Numayri's downfall, got rid of one of the ugliest symbols of dictatorships and agentry in the great Arab homeland.

On the same topic *TISHRIN* says: The heroic Sudanese people have overthrown the head of the Sudanese regime who could not this time play the cards of the comprehensive nationalist opposition, and consequently could not avert his regime's inevitable end.

The paper adds: Numayri's downfall under the current circumstances should be a new lesson to the Arab rulers, who have become involved with the United States and handed over their affairs to it. They should learn this lesson very well so that they may realize that Washington is not capable of procuring miracles against the determination and final decision of nations. Perhaps Washington exhausted all of Numayri's capabilities and left him to face his fate after fulfilling his last task of smuggling the Falashas to Israel in return for a bribe that could satisfy his requirements.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* asks: What will happen after Numayri? It says: The next few days will answer this question, and we hope that these lessons will be discussed at the tables of all the leaders who are committing treachery against their nations' causes.

USSR Ambassador Visits Al-Raqqah Province

JN061850 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Apr (SANA) — Comrade Ibrahim Hunaydi, secretary of Al-Raqqah branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met in Al-Raqqah Province in northeastern Syria today with the Soviet ambassador in Damascus. The general directors working at the Al-Furat companies and establishments attended the meeting.

During the meeting, Comrade Hunaydi hailed the great efforts that the Soviet experts are exerting to build economic projects in Al-Raqqah Province.

The Soviet ambassador affirmed his country's support for the heroic Syrian stands in the face of all imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. The Soviet ambassador and his delegation acquainted themselves with Al-Thawrah City, Al-Furat Dam, Al-Ba'th Organizational Dam, and the reclamation projects in the province.

Rabin Views Military, Political, Economic Issues

TA061101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0810 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Yosi 'Abadi on the occasion of the Passover holiday; place and date not given — recorded]

[Excerpt]['Abadi] Israel's political and military freedom today is the topic of our talk with the defense minister who is the guest of this specail holiday "In the Current Situation" program. With your permission, let us begin with the military sphere. In your estimation, has the IDF's deterrence capability been eroded as a result of the peace for Galilee war?

[Rabin] Before I answer your question allow me to differ on some of your assumptions. I believe that the State of Israel enjoys both political and military freedom, namely, in these spheres it can determine the goals. As for the political sphere, we cannot impose peace on anyone, but we can determine Israel's peace policy toward its neighbors. As for the military sphere, here too, we are free to decide what we will or will not do. At one point, we decided to enter Lebanon; now, we have decided to leave Lebanon. All decisions were voluntary, of our own free will, and according to our considerations, on the basis of existing data.

Regarding your specific question, for almost 3 years Israel has been engaged in a war in Lebanon. In talking about the implications of the war for Israel's deterrence capability, one should define the object of the deterrence. If we talk about deterrence in terms of the major security problem, the threat to Israel by the Arab countries' armies, in my opinion, the deterrence capability exists, and solidly so. If we talk of deterrence against terror, one should remember that this capability is limited by its very definition.

Terror cannot be eliminated in a single battle; it cannot be resolved by military measures alone. Terror has accompanied, and regretfully will continue to accompany, the State of Israel as long as a comprehensive political solution is not found to the Israeli-Arab conflict. What we can do is to considerably restrict all forms of Arab-Islamic terror from disrupting Israel's normal routine, and to severely penalize those who plan, initiate,and perpetrate terror.

['Abadi] I was referring to a restriction of political freedom, not to a complete loss of it, of course. The question is: In Lebanon, have we not materialized more effective political and military options, including action against terrorism, by posing potential threat?

[Rabin] If the reference is to far-reaching political objectives of the Lebanese war — if such existed — they have not been attained. The prominent example in this context is the 17 May 1983 agreement, which no longer exists, even if Israel still says its signature is binding on it. This agreement is dead. Therefore, if there was a far-reaching political goal, it has not been achieved. As for terror, I would briefly say: The threat of anti-Israel terror from Lebanon has not been eliminated; it exists in different forms and shapes. I, myself, did not believe it was possible to eradicate it totally.

['Abadi] Can you say that it has in fact, increased, as a result of the emergence of a new enemy?

[Rabin] The situation could potentially worsen in comparison with previous circumstances.

['Abadi] Does this terror not dictate to Israel the procedures for withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Rabin] In principle, no, since, in principle, the decision adopted by the Israeli Government was to defend the State of Israel from Israel's territory, as opposed to the possibility of defending the State of Israel against all shapes and forms of Lebanese terror from Lebanese territory; this possibility would have obliged the IDF to remain there for many years, along whatever line, be it the Al-Awwali, Al-Zahrani, or Al-Litani. The Cabinet decided to defend Israel against terror from Israeli territory with security arrangements taking the shape of a security zone adjacent to the Israeli border.

['Abadi] Is the pace of withdrawal not affected by the increased wave of terrorist acts?

[Rabin] I would say the pace of withdrawal is determined by what will happen at the end of the withdrawal. There is no reason to extend the withdrawal beyond what is necessary for those military and logistical considerations which the IDF alone decides upon. This is combined with a wider, more comprehensive view of the implications of current actions for the overall concept of Israel's defense when the IDF's redeployment along the Israeli-Lebanese international border is completed.

['Abadi] One of the arguments made about the pace of withdrawal is that it should be accelerated, that the dismantling of IDF installations and facilities in Lebanon should not be continued at the expense of continued friction with the Shi'ite population.

[Rabin] Without elaborating on this friction, and without entering into an argument about what should and should not be dismantled, I would place this issue in the context of what we want to see upon the completion of the redeployment. What is or is not done today can greatly influence the permanent situation along our international border with Lebanon, as we want to see it.

['Abadi] Back to our starting point. Does the very fact that the IDF presence in Lebanon has failed to impose a political settlement on Lebanon or the Syrians not signify that Israel's policy has thus lost a certain lever?

[Rabin] In my opinion, the answer is no. In my opinion, the chances for this were almost nil from the outset. Those who had anticipated this were surely disappointed. However, since I was not one of those, I believe the above has not happened.

['Abadi] In sum, do you not feel Israel's hands are more tied than they were on the eve of the "Peace for Galilee" operation?

[Rabin] Israel's hands are not tied. I am sure we have learned quite a bit, in both the political and military spheres, with regard to the fight against terrorism. We have learned quite a bit with

regard to our ability to achieve political objectives through war. This will surely influence Israel's policy in the future.

['Abadi] Let us then go over to the economic sphere. Will Israel's increasing economic dependence on U.S. aid dictate political moves in future?

[Rabin] I do not believe so. I believe there is an understanding between the United States and ourselves on many issues, and I do not think the Americans will take advantage of our economic weakness in the political and security spheres.

['Abadi] This has almost happened in the past. There was a period of reassessment [last word in English], in 1975, when you were prime minister. There was some pressure tied to economic considerations.

[Rabin] I would say the following: The reassessment [last word in English] period was short, and the United States did not stop economic aid, nor the supply or arms stipulated in signed agreements. It delayed handling new arms deals. At the same time, I think that it was exactly due to the firm stance in March 1975 that we were able to obtain completly different results in September 1975 with regard to the interim agreement between Egypt and Israel and that many things then changed in the Egyptian position.

['Abadi] According to your answer, then, Israel's economic condition will not affect its political strength. Is this not so?

[Rabin] That is up to us. I think that, basically speaking, our grave economic condition is not a result of the Israeli-U.S. relations but a result of a mistaken policy that led the economy to its present predicament. So, it is possible to extricate ourselves from this predicament, if the State of Israel wants to be country that needs U.S. aid only to resolve its security problem. The United States extends aid to Israel because it is in their interest to have a strong Israel. It depends on us.

['Abadi] To a different angle now. Will a defense budget cut affect the IDF's deterrence capability, its maneuverability?

[Rabin] Not in the immediate term. The cut resulted from the defense establishment's desire to partake in the overall effort to heal the economy, while hoping this would not be an exclusive cut and that the necessary moves would be taken to extricate the economy from its current distressful conditions. In the long run, if the cut remains in its present form, I am afraid it may mar the IDF's ability to furnish the best response to its main tasks.

U.S. Offers Participation in Space Weapons Program

TA070629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The United States has asked Israel to take part in a space weapons development program. The offer was passed on to Israel by an aide of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and the details are being studied by the Israeli Defense Ministry. A leading Israeli scientist connected with a space study has said Israel could contribute to a weapons development program for space in a number of areas, but any decision on this would have to be taken on a political level.

Rabin Favors Program

TA070909 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Apr 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is recommending that the U.S. invitation to take part in initial talks in preparation for the implementation of the "star wars" project be accepted.

A senior defense establishment source told *MA'ARIV*: "In principle, Rabin will accept the invitation, but Israel's participation in the project depends on approval by its inner Cabinet. The defense minister will bring the issue up for discussion by the Cabinet at one of its upcoming sessions."

Peres Favors Acceptance

TA080628 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes Israel should cooperate as much as it can with the U.S. "Star Wars" space-weapons research programme because of the considerable technological spinoffs that could result from the project, according to senior official sources.

The sources said Peres let his opinion be known after several Knesset Members urged a full debate on the subject in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Both Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin feel it would be in Israel's interest to respond positively to invitations to participate in the programme that the U.S. has extended to several of its allies. The programme would study, among other things, the feasibility of using laser technology to destroy Soviet missiles.

These sources said that Israel has not responded to the U.S. invitation. It has not been revealed what part Israel could play in the programme.

Speaking at Haifa's Reali High School yesterday, Minister without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman said that the "Star Wars" invitation should be given careful consideration. Weizman, a former defence minister and a former OC [Commanding Officer] Air Force, said the proposal should neither be "rejected out of hand," as some have urged, nor immediately accepted.

Peres Believes Talks With Jordan Possible

TA071826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says successful talks with Egypt may open the door to peace negotiations with Jordan. The prime minister believes King Husayn will agree to negotiate only if there is progress in Israeli-Egyptian relations. Peres gave this

assessment at a meeting in Jerusalem with visiting U.S. Congressman Mel Levine. The prime minister also said that any solution on the Tabah issue will require a consensus in the national unity government. Peres did not expect the U.S. would agree to hold a preliminary meeting with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. But he did see the United States playing a positive role in future contacts. Congressman Levine, a Democrat from California, is a member of the House Subcommittee on the Middle East, and he is traveling on to Jordan and Egypt.

More Jordanian Involvement in West Bank Foreseen

TA070821 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Sources from the territories believe the new Jordanian Government will increase its involvement in the West Bank and follow a new policy of openness.

They pointed out to our correspondent the dismissal of the new minister for occupied territories, Shawkat Mahmud, who sabotaged many moves aimed at improving social welfare in the West Bank. In their view, it is particularly significant that the new minister for occupied territories, Tahir Kin'an, is the brother of Bassal Kin'an from Nabulus, a candidate for mayor.

It is, then, to be expected that contacts to appoint the mayors and establish a bank, as well as other steps, will now be accelerated. The attempts to improve the population's welfare are concentrating on their wages and five ministers are actually from Nabulus, including Bassam Al-Shak'ah's nephew. It is also pointed out that Tahir Kin'an is an economist by profession, and this will help him in the implementation of development and economic programs in the West Bank.

Many of the Nabulus Municipality employees who stopped work following Bassam al-Shak'ah's dismissal have begun to return to work, after Jordan and the PLO stopped paying their salaries. This move is attributed to Bassam al-Shak'ah's statements condemning 'Arafat. The Civilian Administration has informed them that not all of them will be accepted, but they should submit applications for reemployment.

Sharon Favors Settlements, Opposes Jordan Peace Talks

TA080713 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Mikhal Yudelman]

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday advocated settling Jews around Arab settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and came out strongly against peace talks with Jordan in present circumstances.

Speaking at Kefar Hamaccabiyah at a meeting of central committees of parties that support Jewish settlement of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, Sharon said that at present King Husayn of Jordan was not an eligible partner for talks with Israel.

"It must be stated unequivocally: Husayn is not Husayn by himself but Husayn and 'Arafat, and 'Arafat will be the one determining the moves," Sharon said. "In the end we'll find ourselves discussing things with Husayn as 'Arafat's emissary. And don't say it won't happen. It's a process."

Sharon warned against the legitimization of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"I am very worried. The government of Israel today does not speak clearly about Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, thus causing unrest and raising hopes in certain quarters. The prime minister said in an interview to an American weekly recently: 'I think the Egyptians would like an overall peace in the Middle East. The Jordanians also, basically speaking. The PLO also. They are all, like all of us, prisoners of past anxieties superstitions and false beliefs.' "

Sharon said American Senator Charles Percy was removed from his post in the U.S. because he defined 'Arafat as relatively moderate among Palestinian leaders.

Sharon said Nabulus, Hebron and other places must be settled immediately.

"We must not leave in Judaea and Samaria a single concentration of Arab population without putting in its midst and around it a Jewish settlement," he said.

"We don't need anyone's permission. We're in the government. Each one of us must concentrate his efforts, in his ministry, on settling Judaea and Samaria. The main problem Israel has is not economics and not security but the undermining of our conviction that we have a right to Eretz Yisra'el. That's the main danger," Sharon said.

Some 800 members of the Likud, Tehiya, Morasha and other parties, and activists of settlements in the administered territories attended the convention, the first of its kind to be organized by the Knesset lobby in support of settlement in Judaea and Samaria.

Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir said no Jew had the right to give up or bargain over any part of Israel. He rejected the "dangerous trap" embodied in the formula "peace in exchange for territories." "This is a trap designed to return us to the strangling lines of 1967 and we shall never return to that," he said.

"If any government in Israel goes out of its mind and agrees to give territories for peace, there is no guarantee for peace. A smashed, fragmented Israel will be easy prey to those who want to eliminate it," he said.

Shamir said that UN Resolution 242, on which the Camp David accords are based, has been kept in full. "We returned most of the territories we got in 1967 and took many risks. We will not pay twice for the same exchange."

He warned of schemes and conspiracies to make us give up the West Bank and Gaza and said the danger is not from without but from within.

Housing Minister David Levi stressed the difference between the "National Camp" loyal to Eretz Yisra'el and to defending it, and the "other camp."

"This camp (the national camp) will prevent giving away parts of Israel to a foreign rule. There are those who believe that suggesting this will bring us closer to so-called peace. The enemy rejects and they offer again. We shall not allow this to happen."

He noted that this year the West Bank settlement exceeded 50,000 people and that his ministry will continue the building and road making process there, creating a direct road between the coastal plain and the Jordan Valley.

Egyptian Invitation to Ismailia Talks Confirmed
TA080529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has invited Israel and the United States for talks on Tabah in Ismailia in 2 weeks. The spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Egypt has confirmed receipt of the invitation, but noted that contacts over this are still going on.

Shamir's Office Denies Change in Tabah Position
TA080707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir's office has denied the *NEWSWEEK* report that he has changed his opinion on Tabah. *NEWSWEEK* reported that Shim'on Peres has managed to persuade Shamir to accept U.S. arbitration on Tabah. However, the foreign minister's office claims that the report is not true.

Rabin, Urquhart Meet on UNIFIL Mandate Extension
TA051148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart today met Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in Tel Aviv. Urquhart has already met with Lebanon's President Al-Jumayyil and the Jordanian foreign minister. It is understood that Urquhart and Rabin discussed the extension of the UNIFIL mandate, which is due to expire. Over to Tony Gadot in Tel Aviv:

[Begin Gadot recording] Urquhart and Rabin met for about 1 and 1/2 hours this morning. Sources say that the main topic of discussion was the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate which expires in 2 weeks. It is understood that the Israeli Government is prepared to agree to a Lebanese proposal for a 6 month extension to the mandate.

It is also understood that the Lebanese Government has not asked for United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon to be deployed southward along the border between Lebanon and Israel. Had Lebanon made that demand it would probably have been rejected by Rabin. Urquhart said in Amman yesterday that his visit to the area is normal and traditional. Rabin is said to have told Urquhart that any move toward peace in the area will be welcomed by Israel if those moves help to ensure quiet along Israel's northern border. [end recording]

100 People Arrested in Tyre After Ansar Release
TA070616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Security sources in southern Lebanon have reported that over the past few days the IDF has arrested 100 people in the Tyre region. The arrests, they said, began after the release of the Ansar detainees.

Syria Reportedly Rejects Terrorism After Withdrawal
TA080518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Syria objects to anti-Israeli terrorism from Lebanese territory after the IDF withdraws from that country. This was reported by UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart at the end of his meetings in Damascus. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Urquhart said this during his talks in Jerusalem. A similar report has come from our UN delegation, which said that Syrian diplomats have emphasized to their colleagues from the West that Syria will try to fortify its status inside Lebanon after the IDF pullback, and it has no intention of provoking Israel.

Foreign Ministry Opposes MK's Visit to Ciskei
TA070703 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
7 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Foreign Ministry opposition is threatening to derail the planned attendance of several Knesset Members [MK's] and other Israeli dignitaries at the opening of the Ciskei parliament next week.

Israel has no diplomatic relations with Ciskei, and Foreign Minister Shamir in the past has ordered officials not to meet with visiting Ciskeians. Nevertheless several Israelis, including MK Yoram Aridor, have business interests in the South African black homeland.

MK Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer (Alignment-Yahad) told *THE JERUSALEM POST* last night that due to the Foreign Ministry's opposition and after he had learned a little more about Ciskei, he had decided not to participate in the delegation. MK Eli Kulas (Likud-Liberal) said that he too was having second thoughts about visiting Ciskei, and was waiting for a clarification of the Foreign Ministry's attitude. In any event, he said, the trip, beginning on April 14, clashes with a meeting of the Likud council two days later.

Another MK who said that his participation is still pending was David Magen (Likud-Herut). Magen said that he is waiting for details about the visit.

Among those who accepted the invitation to visit Ciskei — before the Foreign Ministry made its opposition known — were MK Avner Sciaki (National Religious Party), MK Hayim Kaufman (Likud-Herut), MK Amal Nasir al-Din (Likud-Herut), Jerusalem Deputy Mayor and MK Yehoshu'a Matza (Likud-Herut), Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Yig'al Griffel (Herut), and Broadcasting Authority chairman Mikha Yinon (NRP).

The invitations were issued by Yosef Schneider and Nat Rosenwasser, who run the Ciskei trade mission in Israel. Schneider is a former assistant to KAKH MK Meir Kahane.

'Negative Implications' Seen in Sudanese Coup

TA070800 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Jerusalem is keeping an alert watch over the latest developments in Sudan. Last night political circles said the coup could have negative implications for Israel, from the strategic-regional point of view. For the moment there are insufficient reports about the nature of the people who carried out the coup and whether they will deviate from Ja'far Numayri's pro-U.S. policy.

Jerusalem observers say the background for the coup is economic, primarily domestic, since, although Sudan is considered to be the Arab world's bread basket, some 50 percent of its population suffers from malnutrition. These observers do not dismiss the possibility that the new regime will try to carry out economic reforms without deviating from the traditional foreign policy, despite Libya's attempts to intervene.

Senior Jerusalem sources fear that the latest developments in Sudan will now occupy the Egyptian leaders and divert their attention from the contacts aimed at improving relations with Israel. Egypt's great dependence on Sudanese water sources will spur Cairo in attempts to maintain close relations with the new regime in Sudan, also, and this could lead to a serious conflict if Sudan demands that Numayri be extradited and returned home. In Jerusalem it is hoped that the revolutionary leaders in Sudan, who are known, like Numayri, for their positive attitude toward the West and the peace process and are also known to be a moderating element in the Arab world, will not surrender to the dictates of the trade unions, which are considered to be leftist and close to Libya.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Sudanese People

LD052300 Tripoli Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2130 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Sudanese people on 5 April; place not given — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Prepare yourselves all you can. [Koran quotation]

(?I convey) to the great Sudanese people the greetings of the Great Al-Fateh from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Good evening. Greetings to the burning revolution in Khartoum, Omdurman, and in every province in fraternal Sudan. Greetings to the great October Revolution which destroyed the rotten military dictatorship, the dictatorship of 'Abbud [Sudanese military leader overthrown following demonstratons in October 1964] and his corrupt clique. The greetings of the people's revolution to those who confront the fascist regime, the regime of lackies, and the lackey Numayri and his clique. The revolution is under way in Khartoum, Omdurman, and in every province in the south, against the murderers, fascists, traitors, lackies, the hirelings of America and the lackies of the Israelis in the conquered capital [Cairo].

I say to you, our brothers in Sudan, that today, as yesterday, the whole world, is attuned to your news. The whole Arab nation has become one ear which listening to your news. The revolutionaries in the Arab homeland are applauding you and are expressing their readiness to [words indistinct] with you. The masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf are waiting for the hour which [words indistinct] for salvation, the salvation of one of the peoples of the conquered Arab nation, the nation against which the enemies, the Americans and Israelis, have banded together and dispatched wolves, agents, and murderers, such as the lackey Numayri, the traitor, murderer, and lackey, who went to kiss the dirty hands of the Christian Reagan. Numayri humiliated 20 million Sudanese. [words indistinct] of 20 million Sudanese and took them to the White House to pray and humiliate himself and [words indistinct] in the White House; he went subdued and humiliated. This shame cannot be removed except by fire.

Brothers, sons of the great Sudanese people, as I have said to you, the whole world is mesmerized by Sudan; it is waiting for the outcome of the people's (?march) which (was adopted) by all the masses of the revolutionary Sudanese people, who Numayri sentenced to be excluded from the theater of life, action, and effectiveness. He sentenced you to hunger and thirst while you own rivers, the White and the Blue [Niles] and others. (?He shamed you) in front of the world when he begged for water while you own rivers. He begged from America, and refused the Libyan Arab aid which we offered to our people in Sudan. [Words indistinct] between him and you. He refused the honorable Arab aid from a brother to his brother and went to beg from America.

Brothers, your news [words indistinct] is cut off from the world. [Words indistinct] the agencies, [words indistinct] and the observers are trying to obtain [words indistinct] the news of the people's revolution in the Sudan. They could not, because the Sudan has been completely cut off from the world for more than 24 hours. The radio is cut off, communications have been cut off, flights have been cut off.

We are worried about you. We do not precisely know the cause of this interruption. We know that there is a total strike. I hope that when the news of Sudan reaches the world tomorrow or the day after, it will not be about the defeat of the will of the Arab nation and the disappointment of the masses and revolutionaries of the Arab nation, or about the return of the underling and the dictatorships triumph once again, and the return of reaction and fascism. We want the news of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow to be joyful, giving rise to joy in the hearts of the sons and free men of the Arab nation and weakening the determination of Reagan, the Israelis, and the imperialists — the enemies of our Arab and Islamic nation, the enemies of Arabism and Islam. When your news come tomorrow or the day after — Saturday or Sunday — we want it to be news which makes us happy and which is disheartening to the enemies. I would like tomorrow and the day after tomorrow to be a day of sorrow for the underling Nunayri and the traitor Husni Mubarak — hireling of Zionism, contemptible and base — and his underling Numayri, and that it be a day of sorrow for the arrogant and old man Reagan, who pretends to be youthful, and for imperialism and the enemies of Arabism and Islam. We want Saturday and Sunday to be days of joy and celebration for the Arab and Islamic nation and for us all.

Brothers in fraternal Sudan, revolutionaries, I would like to address you this evening from the soil of the Jamahiriyah, from the state of the masses, which supports you, reinforces your struggle, expresses your aspirations, and raises its voice high without hesitation or fear of the imperialists and the colonialists. It supports you and it incites you to revolution, onslaught, change, and purge. Brothers, I speak to you and am following your news as it arrives; and I am following the news of the world and what it says about you. And from the position of pan-Arab responsibility and from the position of revolutionary Arab responsibility, I would like to say the following to you:

First, you should know that the fate of Sudan is today in the hands of the people. But the people have not organized their affairs in a way which makes them able to declare to the world that they are the masters of their land. You believe that there is a government. But I say to you from outside Sudan that now the world does not recognize the existence of a government in Sudan. The underling Numayri is fleeing from America to Cairo, and he has said that he will go on to Pakistan. He is not able to enter Sudan.

Husni Mubarak declared that he cannot face the Sudanese people or the Sudanese revolution. No one can confront the popular revolution in Sudan. But we can stand alongside you. Our brothers in Ethiopia can also stand alongside you. The revolutionaries in the south can march on to join you in the north.

You should know that Sudan is now without government. 'Umar al-Tayyib [Sudanese first vice president] is weak and trembling. He is a good man and simple-hearted. He is not able to govern Sudan. Do not listen to him. He is a good man, and leave him

alone in his own house. The underling Numayri is fleeing. Only General Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander of the Army, remains. I ask him to keep his patriotism and his position, of which we are aware. [as heard] He should not give an order to the Army to oppose the people. He should let the Army — every individual in the Sudanese Army — define, today and tomorrow, his stand in complete freedom and without orders. He who has patriotism and conscience should take his stand alongside the Sudanese people, and he who is a traitor, a fascist, and has no conscience should take his stand alongside America, the Israelis, and the agents.

Siwar al-Dhahab, you will not be blamed if you have retreated to your house. The matter is out of your hands. The reins of the affairs (?have passed on) to the Army and the people. No one will blame you. The people will put you on trial when they triumph. [sentence as heard]

You have to preserve an honorable patriotic stand. Your mission is to defend Sudan and not to kill the sons of Sudan. You are still a fine man and have not joined any party. I hope that you will not end your (?military) life by joining the devil's party, the party of the lackey Numayri, and the rulers of the conquered city [Cairo], who recognize Zionism, and over whom the Israeli flag flies, and also the real enemies, the imperialists.

Police General 'Abbas Madani: You are a brave and patriotic man; I hope that in the end you will not be called a bloodythirsty murderer because of your support for the lackey Numayri, whokilled the sons of your homeland. You will be subjected to a courtmartial, and will end your life as a bloodthirsty traitor if you have ordered the police to combat the march of the Sudanese people. This is the will of the people, and (?the mission of the Army) is to defend the people. The police were created to defend the people and the struggle of the people. If the people want to change the regime, then combating the people is not the duty of the police or the Army. You have to obey the people. What the people want should be done.

Police General 'Abbas Ahmad 'Aod al-Karim, commander of the Khartoum police: You are an excellent man of good reputation. Do not end your life in a dirty way. I hope that you will leave to the police the choice of either joining the people and going home or of defending the devil. Then every policeman and police officer will be responsible to the people when the people achieve victory tomorrow or the day after. Sooner or later the people will sentence everyone who fought against this people's revolution. I hope that the police force, especially the Khartoum police, either join the people or let every policeman make his own decision.

It is forbidden to distribute ammunition that can be used to kill the masses of the Sudanese people. This is a crime which no one will forgive. We will not forgive you if you distrivute live ammunition. (?Live ammunition must be used to protect the people; not to hurt them.) What remains is the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, the Military Police, the (?Penal) Forces, the engineers, the shock troops, the Central Reserve Force, the guards, and the armored units. Each one of these groups must make its position clear in these decisive hours because there is no government in the Sudan which is responsible for issuing orders to you. You are all sons of one people, and you are all facing a crisis. In this crisis, the Sudanese people, either must emerge victorious over poverty, injustice, hunger, and thirst, or the Sudanese people will be killed and torn apart, and there will be massacres, which lackey Numayri will commit if he returns.

If the lackey Numayri returns to Sudan, he will carry out massacres similar to the revenge of 1976 and 1978. There will be trials in the streets and massacres. To defend yourselves, you must be sure the lacky Numayri never returns to Sudan.

The armored forces — which are known for their heroism — the paratroopers, the men of Ibrahim and Zayn al-Abidin, must move the paratroopers and contribute in the success of the people's revolution [as heard] You are the May revolutionaries. Do not end your lives in a shameful way and humiliating way, leaving a shameful heritage to your children; leave a glorious record for your children to follow. You are the paratroops of May, you are now launching a new May, the May of the people, the May of socialism, the May of Islam, the May of the Arabs, the May of freedom.

All the armored forces and the Air Force, the special forces, the forces of the central reserves, the military police, the forces manning the prisons, the engineering forces, each of these forces is responsible to itself.

Each force is responsible to the masses of the people. Every officer and soldier in these forces must examine his conscience and his patriotism [words indistinct] from the conscience and aspirations of the Arab nation, and must remember Palestine and Lebanon, and the Israeli flag which is flying over the conquered capital, the capital of Egypt, must remember the torn and humiliated Arab nation, must be a man, and must shoulder his responsibility toward the people.

We are watching you and recording your heroic stance, and we also record any defeatist stance. It is a shame to go toward the sea. [as heard] This is the sacred march. Do not flee. Revolutionaries do not flee. Ibrahim is one of the revolutionaries, and Zayn al-Abidin is another. Hasan Khalid 'Abbas is one of the revolutionaries. Al-Qasim Hashim is one of the revolutionaries. Ma'mun is another. Do not flee. Restore the revolutionary, socialist, and united spirit of May.

I would also like to say to you our brothers that (?since you have removed) the government, this is a golden opportunity to announce a popular government, to announce the people's authority. How do you establish the people's authority?

First, I call on you, if you can, at dawn if possible, to mobilize 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 people to seize the radio area. You should have the radio technicians prepare the radio to operate; the radio should be operational when you take it under your control.

You should march with these thousands on the radio area and complete its seizure. 'Abbas Madani, 'Abbas Ahmad, 'Abd al-Karim, and Siwar al-Dhahab: You must not lay a hand on the people while they are marching on the radio, or you will hvae committed a crime and the people will severely punish you. If you are unable to join the people, you should remain in your houses and you must not give orders against the people. You should give the order that the task of the Army and the police is to defend

Sudan and not to kill the sons of Sudan.

This is the right attitude of these forces during these decisive hours: You are the sons of the fraternal Sudanese people; while you are marching on the Omdurman radio, it is not important if some of you become victims. Let there be martyrs on the way to the radio, in order that the voice of the Sudanese be heard loudly by the world. Let there be scores of martyrs, or even hundreds and thousands. You are not cowards. You should do as the Iranian people have done, sacrificing victim after victim until they attained victory.

Those who die for the sake of God's way must not be regarded as dead; they are alive. Numayri is fighting for Satan, and you are fighting on the side of God, on the side of good, on the side of the poor, the workers, the faith, and on the side of this dismembered nation.

Tonight, march on the radio by the thousands. Surround all the streets which lead to the radio. I will explain to you some of the positions which should seized so that the popular masses win out. Al-Hijrah Street, which is near the radio station, must be seized. Radio Street, which leads to the Nile, should be seized. The intersection in front of the 'Abd al-Qayyum Gate and in front of the Women's Teacher Training Center and the Omdurman Prison — this gate must seized by the thousands of sons of the Sudanese people so that roads leading to the radio station can be closed. Nile Street, which leads to the radio station, must be closed. This street should be closed by the thousands staging a sit-in so that no forces coming from Al-Mawradah Street or any direction from the side of the People's Palace are able to advance toward the radio. This road must be closed. The same street from the end of Al-Sumbat Bridge must be closed by the thousands, so that traffic across the Nile is stopped.

In addition, the White Nile Bridge: If you can, close it in order to ease pressure on the Omdurman side. These streets — Radio Street, Nile Street, Al-Hijrah Street, Al-Sumbat Street, Al-Sumbat Bridge, 'Abd al-Qayyum Gate — all this area should be occupied by the thousands of the masses, and then specific elements together with the radio technicians should advance to reopen the radio and broadcast the voice of the popular revolution.

In addition, in order that the people can take control and rule in the framework of the people's authority, all the forces which are now participating in the revolution can send their emissaries and representatives to form a council for leading the revolution. [words indistinct] The Ansar can send a representative, and he can be any leader from the Ansar. The Unionists can send a representative. If the Communist Party is participating with you, then the representative of the Communist Party, Nuqud, or any other. If the Muslim Brotherhood is participating with you, then it can send a representative. Al-Turabi is in jail, but they can send a representative. Those units that join the Army can send a representative. If thry join Aqsim Ibrahim or Zayn al-Abidin, or Khalid Ma'mun, or Al-Qasim Hashim, and join the revolutionary command council. [as heard] This council will only manage the revolution, and then the people's authority should be established.

How can the people's authority be established? In every district in Khartoum, the masses must form a people's congress, irrespective of their party, be it Unionist, Ansar, Communist, Muslim Brotherhood and so forth. All of them must form a people's congress. For instance, the district of [name indistinct] forms a people's congress; the district of [name indistinct] forms a people's congress; the District of (?Shahada') forms a people's congress; the Districts of (?Wad Lahu, Al-'Idah, Al-'As, Abu Ruh, Al-Addasiyah, Al-Aratah, Balagh, Zaghluiah) — for instance, all those in these districts in Omdurman and their counterparts in Khartoum who control the streets and districts form a people's congress, and select a secretariat for them. This people's congress selects a people's committee for managing the district. For instance, the District of Bayt al-Mal — its masses form a people's committee for managing it. The masses control the streets and alleys. This people's committee is responsible to the people's congress, which comprises all the masses of this district. This people's committee manages the issues, supplies, traffic, health, education, electricity, all the urgent matters, especially in matters of treatment, supplies, and work. Even if one person from the Army became a traitor, and tried to hit the people, he would not be able to storm a district such as the District of Wadi Nabawi and kill all its population. He would not be able to do this if the entire population of the district, men and women, have barricaded the streets.

The masses around Omdurman radio must take to the streets and occupy all the streets and alleys which lead to the radio, and must not allow the police or the Army which oppose the people to pass in these streets. The masses must erect barricades and block any movement. The men and women of Sudan must go out by the thousands in these glorious immortal hours in the history of the great Sudanese people and of the great Arab nation. You are going to write the glory of the Arab nation and the glory of the Islamic nation. You will defeat America and Israel in Omdurman. You will do this if you carry out these directives. Women must go out to the streets and street corners and remain with their children in the streets for 1 or 2 or 3 days until the victory of the revolution. The men must also go out into the streets — even the old men must go into the streets, all the streets which lead to the city's vital functions. Occupy all the streets which lead to the power stations, post office, radio, and the news agency. The masses of men and women must go into the streets around these vital centers and occupy them. They should allow the forces which lead the masses to manage these centers.

A committee must be formed from the various forces, from the Communists, the Muslim Brotherhood, Unionists, Ansar, and the others, for managing the radio. Everyone must say what he wants in the name of the Sudanese people. This is not a moment for disunity. The lackey Numayri wants others to laugh and say that the opposition consists of various factions, which will never unite; and if they unite, Sudan will be liberated. We want to transform their laughter into tears. We want to make Reagan and the lackey Numayri weep. We would like you to rise to the grave historic responsibility and to unite — Unionists, Ansar, Communists, Muslim Brothers, others. You all have to unite and form a people's committee to manage the radio, form a revolutionary command council, and announce the establishment of congresses and committees everywhere.

Through the radio I call on the Sudanese people to block the streets, I call on the Sudanese people to form people's congresses in every district and in all provinces. Through the radio, issue the revolutionary directives necessary for forming the people's committees to replace the government and establish the people's authority. The masses are to form people's congresses and select people's committees for managing the amenities and the country. The people's committees are the executive authority responsible to the people's congresses, and the people's congresses are the leaders and legislature.

As for the revolutionary forces which are now leading the demonstrations, these are the revolutionary forces which will enable the masses to capture every position, to form the people's congresses, and to select people's committees of technicians and administrators who can manage the amenities.

All those who are leading the demonstrations today should turn these demonstrations and the strike from negative to positive, they should turn it into a revolution, a change, the birth of the power of the great Sudanese people. The Sudanese people must not once again fall into the hands of a new 'Abbud [a former president], the hands of a new lackey, a new Numayri. Fascism must not be repeated and that despotism must not be repeated and that dictatorship must not be repeated and that factionalism must not be repeated.,

This is the age of the masses. Brothers, you (?should take over) the radio; you should occupy it immediately. You should generate electricity and let it reach every house. The doctors should seize the hospitals instead of the strike. They should operate the hospitals in the name of the people's authority. They should form popular committees, consisting of nurses and doctors, to run the hospitals and expel the former governmental authority and the former governmental directors.

All those who used to work for Numayri at the radio should be expelled. The electricity, the airport, all the amenities, all should have new elements and the government elements should be expelled which do not support the Sudanese people's revolution. However, brothers, you must not shut down the radio and the electricity as there are surgical operations, there are patients, there are women who are giving birth. There are emergency medical cases. Electricity is essential. First aid is essential. Return to the electrical generators and return to the hospitals. But form popular committees to run them. Expel the former government officials. Operate them for the benefit of the people.

Seize everything for the benefit of the people. The strike has had its purpose, but it should lead to the rise of the popular revolution to change and to the rise of the Jamahiriyah and the popular authority in Sudan. The strike should not continue in a negative manner, so that the popular forces which you are moving and leading, may not weaken, and so that colonialism may not come and enter. There could be a conspiracy from America or the Egyptians or the other reactionaries. Do not let time pass without final decision. Today, with this strike, you have control over Sudan. The lackey Numayri is finished. He fled to Pakistan. He will not be able to return to Sudan.

There is no one in Sudan today who can come and say: I am against the people. Therefore, the people should now declare their authority and will in an organized way. You should declare congresses and committees eveyrwhere. There is no democracy without popular congresses. You should call on the workers to seize factories, to be partners and not laborers. They should become partners in the production. The workers should seize factories. You should not quarrel among yourselves lest you fail and your thrust weaken. You must not say: This one is a Communist and that one is a Brotherhood member and this one is a (?secessionist) and that is a Unionist. This is what the lackey Numayri is seeking, so that he can enter into your ranks.

This is not a moment of disunity or struggle (?for power). This is the moment of the entire Sudanese people. This is an expression of the revolutionary Arab nation. Tomorrow, another Arab nation will follow your example, and do as you are doing. I do not believe that there is a single Sudanese soldier who would stoop so low in treason as to fire his bullets on the people while they are marching on the radio station to declare (?the end of Numayri).

We are with you. All our potentials are with you. All we possess is at your disposal. Ask for anything. We are with you. We do not interfere but we meet your appeal. We are ready from every direction. Therefore, I propose to you that you send a delegation and take over control of the airport. The airport is like the radio, the electricity and everything else, a vital amenity which must be seized and run by a popular committee, or run by a free officer who is one of the people.

You should give permission for one plane to take off from the airport. Send a deleagtion which represents all these forces and let it come to Libya. When you notify us that there will be a plane carrying a delegation of the Sudanese people coming to Libya, we will receive it at any base or any airport where you wish to land, so we may coordinate our affairs. This is the battle of the Arab nation. I want all the Arab nation to take part with you, and bandage your wounds. When you triumph a new dawn will emerge over Sudan and the Arab nation. Darkness will descend on the capitals of the enemies, who are gloating, who want to suppress (?you).

[Words indistinct] They want to extinguish God's light with their mouths, but God will continue to shine his light. We must not let these enemies gloat. You should not quarrel now. Today, you are like the ark of Noah. You should either gather all the paradoxes and sail to the shore of safety or all the dynamic forces — even when they are conflicting one other — will drown and die. All of you will reap your punishment by persecution and bloodbaths if the lackey Numayri returns. So you should unite for the sake of your own skins and necks. This man will not hesitate to set gallows in the streets, this coward and underling and ingrate, the butcher of the Sudanese people.

Tomorrow when you triumph we will turn Sudan into a wheat farm and poverty will vanish as we supply the entire Arab nation from the produce of Sudan. Tomorrow, we will turn the waters of the Nile into gold. Tomorrow, Sudan will become a paradise, God willing. Tomorrow, the large pumps will start to operate and draw the water from Nile to irrigate its two banks, and the land will become green. Tomorrow, the tractors will march together with mechanical tractors in all parts of Sudan. We will (?earn

our livelihood) by the our sweat and from our land which is a gift to us from God and which we must liberate whatever the cost. And that we should live in it with pride under the sun despite the will of the enemies.

During these immortal moments, one must not spare his (?soul) of blood. All the Sudanese tribes should seize the areas in which they live. Where are the tribes of (Al-Bishr, Al-Mirar, Al-Bashshariyyin, Al-Halqanah, Bani 'Amir)? Where are (Al-Ja'Liyyin, Al-Sha'iqiyyah), the Nubians? Where are the tribes of (Dayir) Hamid, (Al-Kawahilah, Al-Shanabilah and Al-Humr, Al-Misayriyyah and Al-Baqqarah, Al-Burayqat, Al-Bulawbah, Al-Na'aliyyah, Al-Fawr, Al-Miduq, Al-Buriqin, Al-Kababish, Al-Hawawir? Where are the tribes of the south? Where the the tribes of (Al-Masa'id, Al-'Abdalat) in the central region and where are (Al-Shukriyyah, Al-Dabbahiyyah, Al-Halawiyyin, Al-Falawwin, Al-Hutiyyin, Al-Lahandah, Al-Jumay'at), and where are the tribes of south (Al-Dinka, Al-Shilkah, Al-Luway; Al-Shalik, Al-Luwayr, Al-Tabusah, Al-Lihiyyah, Al-Istiwayyiah, Al-Zandi, Al-Abbari, Al-Latyuqah? Will they join Garang in the south and march toward the north? Will our revolutionary brother Garang quickly march toward the north so that he will be in contact with his brothers in Khartoum?

The hour of salvation has struck. The masses of all the regions should seize the capitals. All the capitals of the regions should join the popular revolutions. They should send telegrams. You should operate the post office through a popular committee. The masses which live around the post office should stay in the streets so that no hostile forces will be allowed to reach the post office. You should operate the post office which sends telegrams from all the regions to Omdurman so that these telegrams may be braodcast and the world will hear that the people in every region has seized power.

I would like to address myself to our brothers in (Al-Fashir, Darfur, Kurdufan, Al-Ubayyid, Kasala, Juba, Wau), Port Sudan, (Wad Madani), our brothers in all these areas. Atbarah — I say to you that there is no government in Omdurman; you should declare rebellion, and declare a people's government in these areas. Let popular governments be declared in Atbarah, Port Sudan, (Kurdufan, Darfur, Wad Madani, Al-Ubayyid and Al-Fashir); also in the south, in Juba, Wau, Kasala, Sharq.

The peasants should seize the land where they are. The workers should seize the factories in which they are working and form popular committees to run them and they should become popular congress in the factory. Popular power should be declared today and not tomorrow in all Sudan before it is too late. When popular authority is declared and when you request that we support you before the world we will then put our weight alongside you, come what may. Let us march forward and the struggle will continue. Let us go forward. The struggle will continue until final victory, until we avenge our martyrs, and until the darkness is lifted, until a new dawn may arise, the dawn of freedom, the dawn of pride, over the Arab land, and until the Word of God is buried. Brothers in Sudan, let us go forward, and the struggle will continue until final victory. It is quite near. Your appointment is dawn, and is it not near?

Reaction to Military Coup in Sudan Detailed

Al-Qadhdhafi Recognizes New Regime

LD061342 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1232 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The brother commander of the revolution has sent a message to John Garang, commander of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] urging him to join the popular revolution staged in Sudan today which toppled the regime of the lackey Numayri.

In his cable, the brother commander affirmed to Garang that the situation resulting from the outbreak of popular revolution and the Sudanese Armed Forces' and Sudanese popular masses' seizing control over the affairs of the country make it imperative for the SPLA to join and cohere with the Sudanese Armed Forces and the heroic Sudanese people.

A spokesman from the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison today announced that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] declares its recognition of the new regime in Sudan and greets the heroic Sudanese people and their valiant army. While affirming its neutrality in respect of the internal developments in Sudan, SPLAJ warns against any attempt at foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Sudan.

Al-Turayki Denies Involvement

LD070921 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Apr (KUNA) — The Libyan foreign minister, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, has denied that his country was behind the coup which took place in Sudan yesterday saying that "the recent events in Sudan were internal and the Sudanese people alone were the ones that staged them."

The denial was made during a telephone interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN*. In this interview, published today, Al-Turayki said "what has taken place in Sudan was an upsurge which put an end to many long years of suffering by the Sudanese people. It was a natural result of the practices of the defunct regime."

With regard to his government's position toward any foreign intervention in Sudan, Al-Turayki said that his country will not keep quiet in the case of any foreign intervention in Sudan because "of our responsibility as a fraternal Arab country adjoining Sudan.""With the ending of the anti-Sudanese people and anti-Arab nation regime in Sudan," he added, "a new chapter has been opened in Libyan-Sudanese relations." During the defunct regime, it is recalled, Libyan-Sudanese relations witnessed a great deal of tension and disharmony. The defunct regime had close relations with the Egyptian regime.

Al-Turayki said that the Arab nation is called upon to exploit Sudan's enormous wealth for the good of the Sudanese people and the Arab nation. "Sudan," he added, "is one of the richest Arab countries and can feed Africa and the Arab homeland." Al-Turayki expressed his country's readiness to extend its hand to Sudan and to its people and help them.

Replying to a question about the identity of the new regime in Sudan, Al-Turayki said that this regime "cannot be worse than the defunct one". He affirmed that the "popular masses were the ones that toppled the past regime and not any foreign forces."

Egypt Should Hand Over Numayri

LD071401 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Huge demonstrations erupted today and progressed toward the Egyptian Embassy demanding that the Egyptian regime hand over the lackey Numayri in order to be tried.

A statement by the Sudanese popular masses there included the assertion that protecting the lackey Numayri in Egypt is viewed as a challenge to the feelings of the millions of the sons of the Sudanese people who offered martyrs to bring down his failed regime. The statement called on the deposed lackey Numayri, his brother Mustafa, and the rest of his family to return the money which they stole and put in American and Western banks, and which is valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

The statement also called for the trying of the ex-ministers of the lackey and the restoration of the people's money which they smuggled abroad.

SSPF Supports New Regime

LD062257 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Statement by the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front (SSPF) read by 'Abdallah Zakariyah, the chairman of the SSPF-Revolutionary Committee Movement, at 1 September Square in Tripoli on 6 April; live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate.

The statement of the Sudanese popular masses in their thundering march in the city of Tripoli in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

Today we, the Sudanese Arab masses, gather in front of the square of the historic leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution. On this blessed day, 6 April, in Khartoum, embraces ...[remainder of sentence drowned out by cheers]

On this blessed day, 6 April, the heroic Sudanese people rose in a great popular revolution. On this great day the Arab nation and its popular masses celebrate the popular revolution of the Sudanese people. On this great day, the holy Arab march commenced from the south of our great Arab homeland, this holy popular march which will not end except in Palestine. On this day, 6 April, the Sudanese people surprised the whole world, within less than one generation, by two great popular revolutions: the 21 October 1964 Revolution and today's new green October revolution, the 6th April 1985 Revolution.

Today we salute our great Sudanese people whose current uprising started on 26 March and has lasted 12 days. This people has risen, men and women all over Sudan, in its cities and villages, in this magnificent popular uprising which overthrew the May government and before whose holy march the Sudanese state has collapsed.

Today we are here in the advanced bastion of the Arab revolution; the land of the Great Fateh [1 September], in the name of the Arab Sudanese masses in their thundering march in Tripoli, we extend our highest forms of thanks and gratitude to the guardian of Arab nationalism. [applause] [Anti-Numayri slogans chanted]

We present our warmest thanks and gratitude to the custodian of pan-Arabism [chanting of slogans: Popular revolution in Sudan; People's Power in Sudan; Jamahiriyah in Sudan], the brother leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September, to whom we say: You have stood on the side of the Arab Sudanese people over a period of 10 successive years. You have proclaimed to the world with all bravery and courage that you are with the Sudanese people and that you will not (?address) the humiliated appendage Numayri [sentence drowned out by chanting of anti-Numayri slogans].

You have stood with us, you custodian of pan-Arabism, over more than 10 years while the Sudanese people have been struggling day and night in order to overthrow this hireling May Regime. Today the valiant Sudanese people rewards you and says to you: Your words are the truth; your views are the truth and the people's revolution is the revolution of the future. [chanting of slogans: People's revolution in Sudan; Jamahiriyah in Sudan].

Yes, great leader: Your pioneering thought is universally being proved right. [slogans: Al-qadhdhafi is the hope, the conscience, the soul of the nation]. Yes, leader, this is the march of 22 million people of the Arab Sudanese people, who have written down with their souls, their blood, their sweat that your thought is the pioneering thought, the thought of tomorrow, and that the people's revolution that triumphed today in Sudan will move on from Sudan to Egypt, to every single inch of the Arab land until the Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah is realized from the ocean to the Gulf.

Today, in these eternal hours and thanks to the struggle of the Arab Sudanese people, our Arab nation is living eternal days; the Arab nation is living an eternal phase. The Arab nation is living in a new situation which transforms it from the state of deterioration to the state of the holy march which will not end except in Palestine. [cheers] This holy march by our immortal Arab nation will not end except in Palestine. On this day, and from the south of our beloved homeland, the heroic Sudanese people, in this day the heroic Sudanese people is writing, together with this fraternal people of Libya, a new epic. [cheers] On this day, Khartoum embraces Tripoli. On this day, the socialist popular Arab revolution extends from the Mediterranean to the Equator. [cheers] On this day, the Arab nation is born again, a new genuine birth. On this day the reckoning for the Arab popular masses commences. On this day the end of the Arab reaction begins, and the end of the Arab hireling begins. On this day, with all loyalty, we advance towards the Libyan Arab people, who gave our Sudanese popular revolution the most precious of what they owned and who stood by us in a stand which will not be forgotten by the Sudanese

people, who cheered and [word indistinct] more than 10 years ago for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Loyal, loyal Al-Qadhdhafi. [cheers]

We, in the name of the Sudanese popular Arab masses which are gathering in front of the historic leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution, announce in a frank thundering voice to the whole world that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday was with the masses of the Sudanese people in khartoum, in north Sudan, in south Sudan, in the east and west and in the middle. Yesterday, brother revolutionary Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi talked to the masses of the Sudanese people through the radio. [cheers] Yesterday brother leader and teacher the revolutionary Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was with the Sudanese people in every house, in every street and in every district. He talked to the Sudanese people, one by one, village by village, town by town and tribe by tribe, all the social sectors of the Sudanese people, from our workers, our farmers, employees and intellectual revolutionaries. This historic speech by brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in actual fact is the first statement by the Sudanese popular revolution. Yes, the Sudanese people translated, by its popular masses and by its brave army, all the directives of brother leader letter by letter.

The brother leader yesterday read out the first statement of the Sudanese popular revolution. Yes, he outlined to our toiling masses — our toiling popular masses — how to set up their popular conferences, and how to set up their popular committees. He told them that the Sudanese Government has finished [shouts — Jamahiriyah, Jamahiriyah, in the Sudan; there should be a popular authority]. Yesterday the brother teacher was teaching the revolutionary Sudanese masses; he guided them as to how they should set up their popular conferences, and how to march to the radio station and government offices, and how the people can replace the government and the state. Today, our people have carried out the guidelines of the brother leader. The brother leader [shouts: Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people, and long live the struggle of the Arab peoples] spoke over the radio of the Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution [applause] to General 'Abd al-Rahman Suwar al-Dhahab personally and told him: I know you and I know that you are a good man and a man who does not belong to a party and you should take over the authority in the interest of the Sudanese popular masses.

Today, General 'Abd al-Rahman Suwar al-Dhahab carried out the guidelines of the brother leader in full, a matter which make us declare in the name of this strong Sudanese march and in the name of the entire Sudanese people that yesterday's speech by the brother leader to the Sudanese people on the radio of the Voice of the Sudanese Popular Revolution was the number one statement of the Sudanese popular revolution. We promise the Libyan Arab people [shouts hailing Al-Qadhdhafi as the leader of the nation and a revolutionary leader] and pledge to the brother leader in the name of this Sudanese popular march which is here near you in the square where the headquarters of the Great 1 September Revolution command is [applause] that we will implement your speech of yesterday which is our first statement of our Sudanese popular revolution until the people's authority is established in the Sudan [shouts: Numayri the coward; the armies of Mu'ammar are in the Sudan].

Today we declare that the struggle of the Sudanese people will continue until the authority of the Sudanese people — the master — is established; the people who have in their hands the authority, the wealth and the arms. Yes, leader, from this moment on there will be no such thing called Libya or Sudan, as the revolution has triumphed; the popular revolution has triumphed in the Sudan and the Sudanese Army has been united with the Libyan Army. [shouts: Hand in hand until death]

In the name of this strong popular march and in the name of the Sudanese people we declare that the Sudanese people today are the supporters of the Libyan people; we declare that we will march with the hero Libyan Arab people forward in the holy revolutionary struggle towards the realization of comprehensive Arab unity. We declare that revolutionary Sudan will stand on the side of all the free men of the world, as you, Libyan Arab people, stood on the side of the free, supporting the struggle for freedom throughout the world.

Today, April, is a festive occasion for the Arab nation and for pan-Arabism. Today we remember our heroes, we remember Jamil 'Abd al-Nasir [Shouts: God is great; down with the agents and the turncoats]. On this day we remember our heroes, we remember 'Abd al-Nasir who began the Arab revolution the modern Arab revolution, which was led after 'Abd al-Nasir with every truthfulness and bravery by the guardian of Arab nationalism, the brother leader and the revolutionary teacher Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [applause] At this moment, revolutionary leader, 23 million Sudanese Arab people have joined the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces. O brother leader, the revolutionary Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, You were yesterday able to enter the houses of an entire Arab people, you were able to make your self heard by every individual of an entire Arab people. This entire people is with you today and with your historic leadership and with your green revolution, the revolution of tomorrow. We, in the Sudanese revolutionary force, pledge to you anew that we will march along your path and under your banner, inspired by your leadership, in order to make Sudan another jamahiriyah. Let the march begin towards Saudi Arabia and towards Egypt. Today we declare that the Sudanese people, O brother revolutionary leader, that today, 6 April, the Camp David accord has fallen in Khartoum and tomorrow it will fall in Cairo, Amman and Baghdad. [sentence as heard] O brother leader, in the name of the great Sudanese people we pledge that the Sudanese people are with you, and that your statement to this people yesterday is the number one statement of our triumphant Sudanese revolution. Forward and the revolutionary struggle continues.

SUDAN

Reportage on 6 Apr Military Coup in Khartoum

Military Communique No 1

LD061055 Khartoum SUNA in French 1040 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Military Communique No 1. General Command of the Forces of the Sudanese people:

In the name of God, dear citizens:

The forces of the Sudanese people noticed the country's worsening situation in the course of the past days and the political crisis that worsens continuously. The forces of the Sudanese people have unanimously decided that in order to save the country and its independence, to avoid bloodshed, support the people and its choice, yield to the wish of the people and take power in order to convey this power to the people after a precise transition. The General Command calls upon all honest citizens to be aware and rise to the occasion to put interrupt [as received] the (?safeguarding) of our country and unity.

General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, General Commander of the Forces of Sudanese People.

Army Commander Assumes Power

JN061110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, addressed a statement to the Sudanese nation this morning in which he announced that the People's Armed Forces have sided with the Sudanese people and responded to their wish to seize power and then to transfer it to the people after a limited interim period.

General Siwar al-Dhahab called on the citizens to remain vigilant and alert so as not to give an opportunity to anyone who might contemplate tampering with the nation's destinies and unity.

General Siwar al-Dhahab addressed a second statement to the Sudanese nation in which he issued a number of decisions as follows:

The cancellation of the Constituion, a declaration of a state of emergency in all parts of the Republic, and the closure of Sudanese borders and air space as of today;

The dismissal of the president of the Republic, the vice presidents, presidential aides and advisers, and the central ministers and ministers of state;

The disssolution of the SSU and all its organizations and branches;

The dissolution of the National People's Assembly and regional national assemblies;

The dismissal of regional governors, the governor (Mu'tamad) of the national capital, and the regional ministers;

The regional military governors in all regions of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan shall assume the powers of regional governors;

The under secretaries of the central government ministries and fellow under secretaries of the regional government ministries in all regions shall undertake executive work in the national capital and in the region.

People Welcome Army Takeover

JN061126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1044 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — The heroic Sudanese masses marched to the streets of the national capital after the statements made by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab this morning in which he announced the dismissal of Numayri, his deputies, assistants, and ministers, and also announced that the People's Armed Forces have assumed power and will hand it over to the people.

The masses shouted the following slogans while marching in the streets: October is returning; Numayri is an agent; October is returning in April; with blood and soul we redeem our revolution; a million martyrs for a new era.

In their violent revolution of the past few days, the masses raised slogans calling for the downfall of the regime and for the sovereignty of the people. These are some of the people's slogans in all of Sudan: The May clique will not rule us; the bullets will not stop us; O Khartoum, revolt; your people are starving.

Since the early hours of this morning, the Army and police forces have tightened control on important facilities in the capital. They also closed the crossing points between the three parts of the capital forbidding traffic to Khartoum center.

Some Army units moved to the building of the Omdurman broadcast station and did not give up their positions until General Siwar al-Dhahab announced his first statement in which he said that the People's Armed Forces have sided with the people and assumed power. The masses are still rallying in the streets, welcoming the era of freedom. The General Command of the People's Armed Forces continues to issue decisions to the people. We will inform you of these decisions as they come.

Civilian Rule 'Within 6 Months'

LD061145 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1139 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Apr, (KUNA) — The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY has reported that the commander of the military coup in Sudan Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has decided to return the country to civilian rule within 6 months from today.

General Command Issues Statements, Communiques

Statement No 1

EA062216 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2036 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Here is Statement No 1 issued by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces:

God said in the Koran: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Unite ye all to the rope of God and do not divide yourselves. God spoke the truth. [Koranic verse]

Honorable brother citizens throughout the wide expanses of our great homeland: The People's Armed Forces have been watching during the past days the collapsing security situation in parts of the country and the extremely complicated situation it has reached. The People's Armed Forces, in order to stem the flow of blood and to preserve the independence of the country and its

territorial integrity unanimously resolved to stand on the side of the people and their choice and to respond to their wish [words indistinct] authority and to transfer it to the people after a fixed transitional period. Accordingly, the General Command is asking all the free honorable citizens to adorn themselves with vigilance and consciousness and to deny the opportunity to anyone who is thinking of playing with the nation's potentials, its unity and security.

There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of God, none can be triumphant but God. God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Peoples Armed Forces.

Statement No 2

EA070055 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
2038 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Honorable citizens, here is Statement No 2 issued by the General Command:

In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful, in the name of the just and mighty God, in the name of the Sudanese people and its Armed Forces, the following decisions have been made:

1. The Constitution has been suspended, a state of emergency declared throughout the Republic, and the Sudanese borders and airspace have been closed as of 6 April 1985;
2. The president of the Republic, his deputies, his aides, advisers, central ministers, and ministers of state have been dismissed;
3. The Sudanese Socialist Union, its organizations, and subsidiaries have been dissolved;
4. The National People's Assembly and the regional people's assemblies have been dissolved;
5. The regional governors, the commissioner of the national capital, and the regional ministers have been dismissed;
6. The commanders of the military zones in all regions of the Democratic Republic of Sudan have taken over the powers of the regional governors;
7. The under secretaries of the central ministries and their colleagues in the regions will assume the running of executive work in the national capital and the regions until further notice.

God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you.

Statement No 3

EA070137 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
2041 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Honorable citizens, here is Statement No 3 issued by the General Command:

Foreign Policy

In accordance with the fundamental principles which the Sudanese people believe in and which they have accepted as a program of political action, we affirm the following:

1. Sovereignty in the Sudanese Republic as deriving from the people;
2. Abidance by bilateral, regional, and international charters, treaties, and agreements;
3. Abidance and adherence to the principles of the UN as concerns territories, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, and work for the peaceful settlement of disputes;
4. Sudan's identity with the Arab and African worlds, its commitment to the charters of the Arab League and the OAU, and its faith in its special responsibility towards stepping up and developing Afro-Arab cooperation;
5. Concern for and preservation of the Arab blood ties; unity of destiny with our sister, Egypt, working to promote developing relations with it in a manner which will serve the common goals of the two fraternal states and assure their hopes for building an integrated state;
6. A determined stance on the side of the Palestinian people, supporting and backing their regaining of their inalienable right to self-determination and to set up an independent state on their territory;
7. A determined stance on the side of the African peoples in their struggle against racism and racial discrimination and for the liberation of Namibia;
8. Sudan's commitment to the Charter of the Islamic Conference Organization and to work effectively through it to strengthen and entrench relations with all Islamic states;
9. Adherence to the principles of nonalignment and to a foreign policy based on observance of the country's higher interests, ensuring full neutrality and avoiding axes and alliances, working towards repairing the rifts which have developed in our relations with some states, particularly neighboring states, and opening channels for dialogue and an exchange of views to solve existing issues;
11. [numbering as heard] Working through the group of developing nations to apply international [words indistinct] cooperation and to bridge the gap between the developing and developed countries in order to ensure a new and just international economic order;
12. Sudan's thanks and appreciation to all the states and international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations which responded to Sudan's call during the UN meetings for emergency relief operations for Africa, held in Geneva in March 1985, in support of its national efforts in the face of the food and health assaults [as heard] resulting from the drought, desertification, and the influx of refugees;
13. Sudan's awareness of the dimension of the economic assault it has been confronted with. Sudan will concentrate its efforts to work with the friendly countries and the economic and financial institutions concerned to establish the foundations for a healthy [words indistinct] economy aiming at comprehensive development in the country and at alleviating the suffering of the Sudanese people. It is reiterated that Sudan will spare no effort in continuing its national efforts through its institutions and organizations recently set up to contain the problems resulting from the drought and desertification. It appeals once again to the international community, and particularly to those countries which responded in an effective manner [words indistinct] of giving food aid, to continue with their aid and assistance.

Sudan assures all foreign nationals that they are under the protection of the people and the Armed Forces. They are assured

of the security of their persons, rights, and possessions.

Sudan, as it expresses its appreciation and thanks to the efforts of the friendly countries which extended a helping hand to it to exploit its oil and water resources, wishes to stress that all workers working in these areas and others will find full cooperation and appreciation from the Sudanese people and their Armed Forces in confirmation of the open-heartedness of these people and their good generosity.

God's peace, mercy, and blessing be upon you.

Statement No 4

EA062048 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2048 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Honorable citizens, here is Statement No 4 issued by the General Command:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Statement No 4 from the General Command of the People's Armed Forces. The objectives of the transitional stage:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have offered trust to the heavens and the earth and the mountains, and they refused to bear it, fearing it, but man carried it because he is full of injustice and ignorance. God spoke the truth.

Honorable brother citizens: Further to what I said in Statement No 1, the People's Armed Forces do not wish under any circumstances to exchange the past regime with a military regime robbing the people of their political rights. For this reason the General Command of the People's Armed Forces define the objectives of the transitional stage as follows:

1. Containment of the vestiges of the past regime's period in various economic, political and social fields;

2. Preparation of a national political program based on fundamental points, namely:

A. Full independence;
B. Preservation of national unity;
C. Independence of the judiciary;
D. Freedom of publication and expression;
E. Ensuring the basic rights of the individual and freedom of religious beliefs;
F. The democracy of political organizations, representation and elections.

3. Enshrining national unity and rejecting bloodshed resulting from the fighting between the brothers in the south within the framework of direct dialogue based on equality in rights and duties.

4. Saving the collapsed national economy by self-reliance in the first place and on the aid of the fraternal and friendly states to overcome the period of the drought which covered the map of the country, then for scientific planning and distribution of the available potentials into the economic area.

5. Rebuilding the People's Armed Forces, the regular forces and the various security organizations, promoting their performance and utilizing them in the service of the people and protection of their gains.

6. Restoring life to the southern part of the homeland by opening river and land communication routes, developing the southern regions and promoting the basic services in them and helping their inhabitants to help themselves.

7. Supervising the implementation of democratic transformation as follows:

A. Supervision of the leadership of the democratic, political and cooperative organizations;
B. Creating a neutral democratic atmosphere to ensure the holding of free and neutral elections;
C. Offering authority to the people within a framework of a system reflecting the nobility of this people and their desire for democratic government.

God's peace, mercy and blessings be upon you.

Communique No 3

LD061243 Khartoum SUNA in English 1158 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab. 15, April. 6, SUNA — A third communique issued by the General Command of the People's Armed Forces appealed to the government employees to return to their work. "The general appeals to all employees involved in public services to return to work for the sake of the interest of the nation."

Communique No 6

NC071653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (MENA) — It has been decided to release all political detainees and prisoners throughout Sudan. This was contained in Communique No 6, issued today by the General Command of the Sudanese Armed Forces and broadcast over Omdurman radio a short while ago.

It should be pointed out that these detainees number about 350 people. They include Muslim Brotherhood members, Communists, Ba'thists, and southerners.

Demonstrators yesterday stormed Kober Prison and released all the political prisoners, including a number of students and lawyers who had been detained recently. Those released did not include prominent Muslim Brotherhood leaders and doctrinaires.

Communique No 7

JN081016 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0944 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces General Command issued the 7th communique here today in which it announced that the Armed Forces are assuming the tasks of this stage in response to the masses' strong desire in order

to maintain the objectives which the masses called for and the unity of the ranks as well as to spare blood.

The communique says that the General Command adheres to the principles it announced. It also asserts that it will hand power over to the people in the proper democratic way without being partial to any party. The communique says that it has become obvious that there is a faction that is trying to manipulate the revolution that achieved by the cohesion of all people's factions and that is working to cast doubt on the credbility of what has been achieved. The communique adds that the faction, which casts doubts about the credibility of victory, calls for continuing the strike disregarding the higher interests of the country and exposing the country to grave dangers.

The communique adds that the General Command has allowed the masses to express their opinion to the highest possible degree and has called on the popular unions and groups to open means of communications with the Armed Forces General Command.

The General Command, on behalf of the People's Armed Forces, has announced the application of the requirements and measures of the emergency situation with the necessary firmness and decisiveness. It said that any call for continuing strikes or stopping work will be high treason against the nation and a means of aborting what has been achieved. It said that the People's Armed Forces will firmly deal with all those who work [words indistinct] and said that the realization of democracy cannot come through anarchy but through production, work, allowing cool thinking, and laying down the foundations of democracy for all the people without discrimination or domination.

The General Command said that it will continue to abide by its decisive promise that it will hand power over to the masses without anarchy and through proper democratic means and after consultations with all the parties that care for the nation's unity and safety.

Rebels Hail Army's Assumption of Power

NC061018 (Clandestine) Voice of the Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 0951 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] O masses of the heroic Sudanese people: News agencies report that the heroic Sudanese Army has toppled the position of agentry and taken power in Sudan under the leadership of Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. This is in preparation for its transfer to the true owners of power, the heroic Sudanese people.

Thus, our brave Sudanese people, the regime that was an agent of the United States has fallen once and for all. Our brave Army has taken power under the leadership of Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab in preparation for its transfer to the true owners of power, the Sudanese people. Close ranks around him. He has answered the call of duty out of (?genuine) patriotism and revolutionary faith in the freedom of Sudan and its people. Rally around him and support him, close ranks around him and draw out the traitors and agents from their holes without hesitation or fear. You are the owners of power. We congratulate you on this sweeping victory. Do not allow opportunists in your ranks. Guard this revolution. God is great, God will grant you victory over (?enemies).

SPLA Radio: Garang Orders 'Maximum Alert'

EA061331 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The Commander in Chief of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] Col Dr John Garang de Mabior has issued the following order to SPLA forces: From the commander in chief of the SPLA to all SPLA forces: You are hereby instructed to be on maximum alert and to maintain absolute and unrelaxed vigilance.

Signed: Dr John Garang de Mabior, Commander in Chief of the SPLA and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]: April 1985

Sudanese Clandestine Radio Supports Army Takeover

GF061610 (Clandestine) Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution in Arabic 1536 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] O officers and men of our victorious armed forces! O detonators of the volcanoes of the immortal April revolution. You have surmounted the impossible and together with your people you have carried out a great popular revolution that will be a source of price for Africa, the Arab homeland, and the world.

With your revolutionary will you have challenged the notorious tyrant and butcher Numayri who has turned the country into a serfdom and (?farms) for himself and his family. With your revolutionary will you have defied the United States, its running dogs, and its surrogates. You have defied the armed presence of the renegrade, puppet, and traitorous regime, the protector of the interests of the United States and Israel in Africa and the Arab homeland, the regime of Husni Mubarak, whose air force has in the past strafed the island of Aba and Wad Nubawi [a district of Omdurman] — an air force that should have been used against the Zionist entity which still occupied a dear part of the land of the fraternal Egyptian people in Taba. You have defied and continue to defy all those who may be tempted to stand in the way of the victorious march of your revolution.

March forward with God's blessing toward freedom and full emancipation from all shackles of tyranny and slavery. All free men throughout the world are with you and are supporting you and will join you whenever necessary. Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues.

National Trade Unions Call for End to Strike

EA061822 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. A statement from the national trade unions which staged the general strike:

Free masses of our loyal people (?in) the mentioned trade unions

which [words indistinct] announced the general strike. We congratulate the entire Sudanese people and the General Command of the dutiful People's Armed Forces for taking sides with the free and proud people to remove the nightmare that weighed heavily on the soul of the Sudanese nation. We declare our full commitment to the whole Armed Forces and their [words indistinct] leadership.

We appeal to the brother workers who are rallying under its banner and the (?authorities) that took sides with the people to comply with the call of duty to end the strike immediately and return to their work beginning from Sunday, 7 April, 1985. We request the representatives who went to the regions to be present immediately.

The said trade unions are: the General Trade Union for Petroleum Workers in Sudan; the General Trade Union for Workers of the Defense Ministry; the General Trade Union of Stores and (?Supplies) Workers; the General Trade Union for Chemical and [word indistinct] Stores Workers; [names indistinct] the General Trade Union for Mechanized Transport Workers; [names indistinct].

Security Personnel Broadcast Support for Army

EA061828 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] From the officers, the NCO's and soldiers of the state security organ to the commander in chief, confirming their support on the side of the Armed forces and solidarity with them so as to attain the goals of the homeland of stability, unity, strength and development.They confirm their commitment and support for the citizens. They pray to God to guide their steps and ward off from the country every kind of evil. Long live Sudan, united cohesive and strong.

To the commander in chief. We congratulate you and congratulate our noble and heroic people. We are proud and honored by our courageous stand and your inclination towards the will of the people. Our people want a free and noble life and you gave them your support. We appeal to the workers of the establishment office and establishment officers in the ministries and establishments to end the strike and begin work. With production and work we shall build our country. From the workers of the Office of Service Affairs.

Al-Dhahab Says Transitional Stage Already Outlined

EA062256 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, at 1715 this evening met the undersecretaries and directors of ministers at the conference hall at the General Command.

At the beginning of the meeting, his excellency welcomed on behalf of the leadership [al-qiyadah] the under secretaries and the directors and then put to the meeting a number of important subjects required by the nature of the stage. [as heard]

His excellency referred to what the security situation had led to, to the extent that it began to threaten the safety of the Republic and its citizens. A conflict would have ensued had not the security situation been taken under control for the safety of the homeland and the citizens, as was pointed in Statement No 1. This was achieved without shedding any blood, by God's grace.

His excellency also referred to the suffering of the citizens in the past as a result of the stoppage of all services, a matter that requires study by the under secretaries and directors with regard to how these services could be run in a manner ensuring the flow of administrative work. His excellency called on those responsible for each ministry or administration to conduct the business of the ministry or administration in a manner that ensures the flow of administrative work without any interruption, especially in the ministries and utilities which require continuous work to provide supplies and oil commodities. His excellency [words indistinct] in any matter which does not bear postponement or any contact in this regard. His excellency stressed the need to run government work units with a readiness to look into any development which requires urgent action and to deal with it with the quarters concerned.

Meanwhile, General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, announced that contact with the leadership of the General Command at this stage is in fact between the leadership and the officials in the government administrations and ministries to solve the hardships of the citizens. This was done within the framework of the meeting we held late afternoon today at the General Command, which comprised the ministries, undersecretaries and directors. With regard to other contacts, these will be made in the future, God willing. This was in response to a question put to his excellency as to whether there were contacts between the leadership and any national forces.

His excellency answered a question concerning what measures had been taken to secure the internal front and protect national unity. He said the People's Armed Forces having taken over authority constituted a protection for the internal front and protection for the homeland and particularly national unity.

Concerning the defining of the general outline of the transitional stage and the forming of a government for this stage, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces said that with regard to defining the general outline of the transitional stage, this had definitely been done. We are conducting internal consultations for putting the final touches on this. His excellency answered these questions put to him at the General Command, this evening.

Ministers Dismissed; Prisoners Released

LD062208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1958 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 6 (KUNA) — The new coup leader in Sudan, General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab held a meeting this evening at the Sudanese Army Headquarters with the governor of Sudan's Central Bank and undersecretaries of the government ministries, according to the official SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA).

SUNA said that Siwar al-Dhahab welcomed participants in the meeting, on behalf of the coup leadership council, and "outlined their responsibilities necessitated by the nature of the coming stage." However, the agency gave no further details.

In a series of decisions, announced earlier today, General Siwar al-Dhahab dismissed all central and regional ministers whose duties had been assigned to respective civil servants.

Meanwhile, press reports from the Sudanese capital said that demonstrations supporting the new military ruler today stormed the Kober prison in Khartoum north and set free all prisoners kept therein by the defunct regime of Ja'far Numayri, now taking refuge in Cairo.

In a despatch from Khartoum, the Egyptian MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA) said that the inmates released included thousands of lawyers, doctors and students lately arrested by the authorities in connection with the ten-day street demonstrations and the eventual nation-wide strike and civil disobedience movement, demanding Numayri's ouster.

The agency did not say if any incidents took place but confirmed that none of the released detainees was from the Moslem Brotherhood organisation, whose leaders are under arrest in Sudan's remote western province of Darfur.

MENA Reports Appointment of Khartoum Governor

NC071354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, has issued a decree appointing Staff Major General Kamal Abshar as governor of Khartoum, the national capital. He also has entrusted Sirr Hasan Bashir with discharging the tasks of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. This was stated by Sudanese Embassy adviser 'Abd al-Mun'im Mabruk. He affirmed that there is constant contact between the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo and Khartoum on subsequent developments.

MENA: Former Members of Regime To Be Apprehended

NC071647 Cairo MENA in English 1605 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 7 (MENA) — A statement released today by the Sudanese Armed Forces Command said instructions have been issued for apprehending all members of the former regime and placing them under custody, and security forces have immediately begun the implementation of this decision.

Another statement said the April 6 revolution is in the first place a revolution of the people and its objectives crystallized in their full bias to the people, which it will keenly maintain. [sentence as received] And while steering power, it will observe and monitor any attempt at meddling with the destiny of the people.

The statement said that many actions take place at this stage through which the beloved country is passing, and this phase takes into first consideration, safeguarding the revolution, and it will resort to all honest and fidel sons of the nation, and within this context it will not tolerate any agitation.

MENA: Military Operations in South Suspended

NC071704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1617 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (MENA) — A MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned that military operations in southern Sudan have been suspended by the southerners. A source close to the Sudanese Armed Forces Command told the MENA correspondent that military operations in the south over the past 2 years had cost the Sudanese Armed Forces about 1 million pounds daily. The source pointed out that suspension of these operations will have an effect on the Sudanese economy.

The source also explained that the dissolution of former political bodies, such as the Socialist Union, the People's Assembly, and the State Security Service, will contribute to solving the country's deteriorating economic situation in view of the high cost of maintaining these organs.

Command Warns Against Tampering With Country

GF071936 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (SUNA) — We have received the following statement from the General Command of the People's Armed Forces:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The 6 April movement is primarily a revolution carried out by the people for the people. It has been carried out to protect the destiny of our loyal and — God willing — ever victorious nation. It is definitely not an extension of the May [movement of Numayri] as some people have imagined. Its aims have developed through its first statement and the measures it has adopted. It is fully partial to the people and will not relinquish such a stand.

While running the affairs of government it [words indistinct] all those who attempt to tamper with the sanctities of this people and it will watch out for them. Many actions are being taken in the (?beginning) of the stage through which our beloved country is passing [words indistinct] that may disregard some matters, but it places the safeguarding of the revolution as its first priority. It will call for the assistance of all the sincere and honest sons of the homeland who are anxious to preserve its interests. In this context we will not allow or aquiesce to any tampering of the May [movement of Numayri] which was controlled and exploited by a misled group that has been led astray by the temptations of life and forgotten God.

Your armed forces did not come to pursue the same path as the May movement and will not do so. It will not plan like the May movement. It has come through its faith in God, the homeland, and the people to support the people and be helped by the people. It will be guided and it will plan to lay down the bases and pillars of democracy and the freedom of belief and expression in this country.

Al-Dhahab Meets With Under Secretaries, Others

JN081007 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0936 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — His Excellency General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, met with the under secretaries of the ministries and the heads of departments yesterday and today. The commander in chief asked each of them to present an evaluation of the situation in his own department in accordance with the instructions that have been issued. He also asked them to present urgent issues for discussion. His excellency listened to some of the urgent issues that they presented. They presented reports on work in their respective departments.

Communication Links Restored Between Egypt, Sudan

NC081127 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (AFP) — Telephone and telex links between Egypt and Sudan were restored today after a break of five days, the telecommunications centre here said. Communications were cut last Wednesday after a demonstration against the regime of Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum called for a general strike. They remained cut after the overthrow of Marshal Numayri by Army officers last Saturday.

It was not yet known if Sudanese airspace or Khartoum Airport, closed respectively since Friday and Wednesday, had also been reopened.

Return to Work Ordered; Ex-Ministers Questioned

NC081242 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 8 (AFP) — Sudan's new military regime today renewed a call for a general return to work in the country, and warned those who wanted to carry on striking that a state of emergency was in force. Regulations would be applied "with firmness", the authorities in Khartoum were quoted as saying by Egypt's MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY. However, the agency gave no indication which workers were still on strike.

Western diplomatic sources said here Sunday that striking doctors, lawyers, and other professionals, whose protests helped to bring about the fall of President Ja'far Numayri last Saturday, had returned to work. But other trade unions were said to be distributing leaflets in Khartoum calling for a continuation of their five-day strike until the new leaders provided certain unspecified political guarantees. The new military regime of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab called yesterday over state radio for everyone to return to work.

A Western diplomatic source said today that Khartoum was quiet today, though groups of left-wing trade unionists and members of the fundamentalist Moslem Brothers Organization continued to stage peaceful demonstrations. The protesters were calling for President Numayri, at present in Cairo, to be put on trial, the source said.

The Egyptian newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* quoting the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY, said today that the new rulers had started interrogating Marshal Numayri's former vice presidents and other close aides. These included General 'Umar al-Tayyib, former first vice-president; Joseph Lagu, responsible for southern affairs; and Rashid al-Tahir, responsible for political affairs. The paper added that the head of the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY, Mustafa Amin, had also been arrested.

Other dailies said that demonstrators had invaded Khartoum's notorious central prison in the wake of the coup, freeing almost 350 political prisoners.

Meanwhile more details emerged today of the coup which ousted President Numayri while he was out of the country on Saturday. A Western diplomatic source said that General Siwar al-Dhahab, Marshal Numayri's defense minister, had been aided by the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, the head of the supplies division; General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil; and the head of the military administration, Vice-admiral Yusuf Husayn.

The General Command armored units based in Khartoum gave early support to the coup. Tanks were in position round the international airport and at strategic points in the capital early on Saturday. The commander of paratroops, General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Jali, also joined the coup, the source said.

Al-Dhahab Orders Liquidation of State Security Organ

EA081705 Khartoum SUNA in French 1610 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum 8 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has issued a communique in which he ordered the liquidation of the state security organ. General Soura Addahab also made public a decision according to which he has charged the Armed Forces to seize and keep all arms, communication equipment, and other equipment and documents that were kept all over the country at the disposal of the state security organ.

Reportage on Domestic Support for Army Coup

Northern Military Region

JN061147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1134 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Suwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Peoples Armed Forces, has received a cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, and men of the northern military region in which they announced that they stand in one rank behind the commander's courageous decision to dismiss Numayri and dissolve his government and to side completely with the people in order to hand over power to them.

Prison Forces Commander

JN061436 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Suwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has received a cable from the commander of the Sudanese

Prison forces expressing his support, adding that the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the prisons throughout Sudan support the People's Armed Forces General Command, which has sided with the people by seizing power.

People's Armed Forces

JN061506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — Cables of congratulations continue to be received from the various People's Armed Forces corps, expressing support for the people's revolutionary upheaval and reaffirming their stand at the side of the people. The People's Armed Forces commander in chief received a cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the Omdurman Garrison expressing support for the people's revolution.

The commander in chief also received a similar cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the North Khartoum area reaffirming their stand at the side of the people's revolution. He also received a cable from the engineering corps expressing support for the people's revolution.

The commander of the People's Armed Forces has received a cable of support from the signal corp officers, affirming their firm stand by the people's revolution. He also received a cable of support from the commander, officers, NCO's, and men of the air defense forces who backs his siding with the people's line and announces their support for the people's revolution. He also received a cable from the maintenance corps affiriming their support for putting matters in good order. He also received a cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, and men of the transportation corps, affiriming their support for the people's revolution and their firm stand at its side.

The commander in chief received a cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, men, and workers in the corps of weapons and assignments, congratulating the People's Armed Forces for restoring their dignity and honor as well as the people's glory, dignity, and pride. He also received similar cables from the assignment corps [as received], and a support cable from the administrative affairs school.

Judges Support Coup

JN061511 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1459 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces commander in chief has received a cable of support from Sudan's judges, blessing the auspicious and successful move by the People's Armed Forces and their fulfillment of the people's wishes by siding with the nation to safeguard its freedom, independence, and unity, and to avert the shedding of the Sudanese people's blood. In their cable, the judges reiterated their firm support for the citizens' rights and liberaties and for the realization of justice. The judiciary body had intended to stage a march today in support for the popular revolution.

University Students Support Army

JN061519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1508 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — The Khartoum University Students Federation has sent a cable of support to the hero Sudanese Army for siding with the militant people. The Khartoum University Student Federation also congratulated the hero Sudanese people on this courageous upheaval against dictatorship.

Central Military Area

JN061529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces commander in chief has received a cable of support from the commander, officers, and soldiers of the central military area, affirming that the central military area backs the commander in chief.

Further Cables Received

JN061538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1517 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Apr (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces commander in chief has received a cable of support from the engineer of the [words indistinct] broadcasting station. He also received a similar cable from the commander, officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the strategic utilities administration, congratulating the commander in chief and the Sudanese people on the overwhelming victory and the restoration of justice. They also stressed that they staunchly back him.

Omdurman University Staff

EA061817 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces has received more cables of support and congratulations. His excellency received the following cable from the teaching staff of the Islamic University Omdurman: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Say, O God, the possessor of the kingdom, you give power to whomsoever you wish and snatch it from whomsoever you wish, you elevate those you wish, you humble those you wish, you possess the good. You are able to do anything. [Koranic verse]

The Commander in Chief of the Peoples Armed Forces, Khartoum: The Islamic University of Omdurman, the citadel of the faith and the struggle from where the first spark of the 15 Rajab, or 6 April revolution originated, in the name of the teaching staff in the university, we support your bold step and your courageous resistance to save the dear and noble Sudanese people from the grip of dictatorship.

Medical Workers, University, Islamic Group

EA061854 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1735 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Citizens: Cables of support and congratulations to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces are still flooding in from the Union of Storekeepers and Clerks of Medical Supplies department. We support you and help you and may God help you succeed. We announce the lifting of the declared strike and all workers must go to their work places tomorrow, Sunday 6th April. [as heard]

Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces: God's peace be upon you: With overwhelming [words indistinct] and shining hearts we received your lively and vital communique which put an end to the abuse of the foolish ones and the regime of recklessness which was about to plunge the country into civil strife that could not be (?stopped) or (?restrained). We heard your appeal with the words of God: adhere to God's line and do not be divided. We are with you in adherence to God's line in support of God's Shari'a and the strengthening of his religion. Glory and immortality to our believing nation and its brave soldiers, guards of its faith and pride.

[Signed] The Khartoum University Council Committee

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab: peace and God's mercy be upon you. We bless the cohesion of our Peoples Armed Forces with the masses of our people for the sake of a proud and determined life governed by the values of freedom.

[Signed] The (?Islamic) Thought and Culture Group

Opposition Supports Takeover

LD061543 Kuwait KUNA in English 1545 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] London, April 6 (KUNA) — Sudanese opposition groups cautiously welcomed Saturday's military takeover in Khartoum but said the coup which ousted President Ja'far Numayri would only win mass support if it led to a return to democracy in the country.

London-based opposition sources said that if the takeover by Army Commander General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab proved it was "serious about reviving democratic life" then it would be welcomed by the Sudanese people. They said Sudanese opposition groups in London were considering organizing a procession to lend its weight to a memorandum to be sent to the new military rulers in Khartoum, "affirming that the only alternative (to Numayri) is the establishment of a democratic system guaranteeing an atmosphere of free dialogue in the country".

Meanwhile, a leading member of the Sudanese Communist Party said it was vital for the military authorities to produce a timetable for the transfer of power to civilians. Central Committee member 'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Umar who is currently in Britain, called on the military to reach agreement quickly with the popular movement in Sudan on how it would hand over authority. "The important thing now is to preserve the position of the popular movement", he said in apparent reference to the many banned political parties which have been leading anti-Numayri demonstrations in Khartoum for the past ten days. It was vital for democratic government to be established in the country, he added. Opposition sources however stopped short of giving their outright support to Siwar al-Dhahab, who sacked Numayri and announced a state of emergency Saturday.

Siwar al-Dhahab's communique announcing the takeover referred to handing power to civilians within a limited period, but did not specify any concrete steps it would take or put forward any political programs. [Words indistinct] was it made any announcement on the release of some 5,000 political prisoners held by Numayri, a key demand of the opposition.

Other Sudanese sources here revealed that Saturday morning's coup came after a concerted effort by retired Army officers to mediate between the popular movement and the authorities.

The former officers, including General Yusuf Ahmad Yusuf; Brigadier Yusuf al-Taha and former Vice-President Lt-Gen Muhammad al-Bakir, had been undertaking contacts all night prior to the coup, according to the sources.

Reportage on Support From Foreign Governments

Mubarak Supports New Regime

JN080941 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, Doha, Kuwait Apr 8 (SUNA) — President Mubarak of Egypt yesterday voiced his support for the new Sudanese leadership that toppled ex-President Numayri. Egypt will never interfere in Sudan's internal affairs he said. At the same time he warned against any foreign intervention in Sudan.

Mubarak's remarks were delivered before a meeting of the ruling national unions party at which the situation in Sudan was discussed.

President Mubarak said his foreign minister, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, in a press statement had said that he respects any Sudanese leadership and that he hoped that they would be vigilant against any foreign interference.

Further on Mubarak Support

JN081104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0924 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Apr (SUNA) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak yesterday voiced his support for the new Sudanese leadership which toppled former President Ja'far Numayri. He said Egypt will not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. At the same time, he warned against any external interference in Sudan. President Mubarak's statement came after the ruling National Democratic Party's meeting which discussed the situation in Sudan after General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, assumed power the day before yesterday.

In the statement which was read to journalists by Egyptian

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, President Mubarak described the developments in Sudan as a Sudanese internal affair, and said that Egypt did not interfere in any country's affairs. President Mubarak said: It is Sudan that must decide on its leadership. We do not interfere in this regard. However, we will not accept any interference in Sudan's internal affairs. We respect any Sudanese leadership.

The Egyptian president said that he has received a number of messages from Sudan asserting strong relations. We are with the new government so long as the trends are national. He asserted his support for any government opted for by the Sudanese people.

Egyptian Ambassador Meets With Al-Dhahab

NC071539 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1529 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, today received the Egyptian ambassador to Sudan, Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah. A MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned that Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab explained the new situation in Sudan to the Egyptian ambassador, as well as the goals for the new stage. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

Al-Dhahab Receives Foreign Envoys

NC071716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, today received separately the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia and the PRC and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Khartoum.

It has been learned that Lt Gen Siwar al-Dhahab explained to the envoys the developments of the situation in Sudan in light of the command's statements, which set out Sudan's foreign policy and its goals for the new stage. The discussion also dealt with ways to develop bilateral relations between Sudan and these states.

Riyadh, UK, Cairo Reaction

JN081026 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum Apr 8, (SUNA) — The popular revolution last Saturday has prompted varying reactions throughout the world. Radio Cairo said the new Sudanese leadership was keen to maintain the Sudanese-Egyptian ties and to develop them further.

The new Sudanese leadership has come to power in response to a popular wish and is well aware of the inevitability that the two nations preserve intimate relations.

Radio Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, assessed the Sudan's foreign policy as explained in Communique (3) of the General Command and said it was clear that Sudan was keen about observing international charters as well as its Afro-Arab affiliations. The radio quoted an authoritative source as saying that the Government of Saudi Arabia considers what happened in Sudan an internal affair and demonstration of the will of the people of Sudan. The source said the government of Saudi Arabia was keen about maintaining its political and economic ties with Sudan and wished the new leadership and the people of Sudan all success.

Radio Monte Carlo said the new Sudanese leadership would hold contacts with friendly countries and financial and economic institutions to lay down the foundations of a correct economic system for the development of the country. The radio highlighted Sudan's new foreign and domestic policies as embodied in General Command's communiques.

The BBC said the new rulers were planning to achieve peace and security for Sudan and that they ahd confirmed their commitment to establish strong ties with Egypt and other neighboring countries. The radio has quoted news about the Army take over from *THE OBSERVER* which said the move had been met with overwhelming support in Khartoum. Cairo newspapers have highlighted the developments in Sudan in their headlines.

Qatar Affirms Fraternal Ties

JN081043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0921 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Doha, 8 Apr (SUNA) — Qatar yesterday affirmed its interest in maintaining the fraternal ties that link it to Sudan in all fields and wished the new leadership and the Sudanese people security and stability. The QATARI NEWS AGENCY quoted an official Qatari source commenting on the situation in Sudan as saying that Qatar, like its sister Arab states in particular and the Islamic states in general, has followed with great concern the latest developments in fraternal Sudan. The source added that while viewing these developments as internal Sudanese affairs, Qatar would like to affirm its interest in maintaining fraternal ties with Sudan in all fields. While expressing wishes of success for the new leadership, Qatar wishes the fraternal Sudanese people well-being, security, and stability.

Kuwait Welcomes New Leadership

JN081054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0923 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (SUNA) — Kuwait welcomed the new Sudanese leadership yesterday. It said that what happened in Sudan was an internal affair and that it is interested in maintaining the strong fraternal ties between the Sudanese and Kuwaiti peoples. Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state, told KUNA that Kuwait wishes the new Sudanese leadership success for the Sudanese people's well-being and progress. He said the Kuwaiti Government has followed with great concern the recent events in Sudan and what they led to, considering them a purely internal affair that is related to the Sudnaese people's will. Al-Rashid expressed the interest of Kuwait's Government and people in maintaining the strong fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples.

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Radio Notes Numayri Ouster in Sudan

LD062105 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] President Numayri's Government, which has been in power for the past 16 years, was overthrown today. For this reason all main roads leading to the Sudanese Capital Khartoum have been closed and all flights linking the country with the outside world have been halted. Various news agencies quoting the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY have reported that the country's constitution has been suspended and a state of emergency declared throughout the country.

During the past few years the Sudanese people's opposition movement has intensified due to steps taken by Numayri and the economic and political crisis in the country. Last week, in particular, large demonstrations and strikes were held in the main towns of the country.

It was disclosed that President Numayri arrived in Cairo this morning after completing a 10-day visit to the United States.

Mengistu Receives Soviet Leaders' Greetings

EA052314 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers today sent a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Victory Day.

In the message, they commended the Ethiopian peoples' heroism in defense of their dignity and the independence of their motherland by winning a great victory against fascism. They wished the Ethiopian people success in their struggle under the vanguard leadership of the WPE to foil the plots of imperialism and reactionary forces and affirmed their total solidarity in this respect. They also wished the Ethiopian people success in their efforts to bring about changes which would make the community happy and prosperous.

Castro Sends Mengistu Message

EA071017 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Castro Ruz, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee secretary general and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today sent a message to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of Victory Day.

In his message to Comrade mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary, PMAC Chairman, and Commander in Chief of the revolutionary armed forces, Comrade Castro Ruz said: The victory won by the brave Ethiopian people in their struggle against the Italian fascists in defense of their national honor, territorial integrity, and independence is related to the downfall of Nazi fascism. Comrade Castro said: All freedom-loving people are proud of this great and exemplary victory, for which beloved patriots gave up their lives. He added that that victory over fascism cannot be separated from mankind's present struggle to [word indistinct] racism. Comrade Castro expressed his best wishes to the Ethiopian people in their struggle to build a new society and to strengthen peace in the country and the world in general, adding that the present struggle to contain the drought which has hit the country cannot be seen in isolation from the struggle being waged against imperialism.

SOMALIA

Political Ties With Libya To Be Restored

EA081209 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] An official statement released today by the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that in accordance with the kinship which binds their two fraternal peoples, and in cognizance of the necessity to be vigilant against the difficulties and dangers that may come from colonialism and its likes which are inimical to the existence of the Arab nation, the SDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have agreed to end their differences and to restore the political relations between the two countries as well as to actively cooperate in attaining the aspirations and the unity of the Arab nation and the interests of their two countries.

TANZANIA

New Zealand's Lange Comments on South Africa

EA062136 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, has said he will ask the Labour government to consider measures to help the oppressed people of South Africa.

Speaking at a news conference in Dar es Salaam today, at the end of a 4-day tour of Tanzania, Mr Lange said his government was aiming at damaging the morale of the South African racist regime and make it suffer international rejection. He said that apartheid would eventually be destroyed because the history of mankind shows that the majority have always won over the minority. Victory, Mr Lange said, was, therefore, certain for the struggling people of southern Africa.

On the ANZUS alliance comprising Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, Mr Lange reiterated the ban against the American nuclear warships' visit to New Zealand saying that ANZUS was not a nuclear alliance. He said New Zealand was not a member of any nuclear alliance and will not ask the United States to defend it with nuclear weapons. He said his Labour government is an enthusiastic supporter of disarmament throughout the world.

Mr Lange left for Lusaka this afternoon.

Lange States Policy on RSA

HK060621 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister says New Zealand's position on South Africa is not designed to win support or favor from the countries he is visiting in Africa. Speaking in Tanzania, David Lange said New Zealand's position on South Africa is one principle:

[Begin Lange recording] New Zealand chooses not go give comfort to a small elite group for whom rugby is a national aspiration. Now that is our policy, and it is not designed to win the support or the kudos of these countries that we are going to. I could have made a mouthful of this, I could have gone around and talked about nothing else, and we could have done well. But following the ebb is not the name of the game, we are not here to be garlanded, we are here to learn, to listen to the people, and our policy with respect to South Africa is to try to see a change in South Africa. [end recording]

Mr Lange has also paid tribute to Sir Robert Muldoon for his efforts to improve the trading position of third-world countries. He told reporters in Dar-es-Salaam that Sir Robert did a considerable amount with the World Bank to help countries such as Tanzania get a better deal in trade repayments. Mr Lange says Tanzania [words indistinct] for oil, and he says his government hopes to continue the work done by the former prime minister. He said New Zealand will also provide more technical expertise for Tanzania and push for greater involvement by Volunteer Service Abroad.

CHAD

Habre Begins Second Tour to South 7 April

AB071350 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre, early this morning took his pilgrim staff for further contacts with brothers in the south of the country. About 10 days ago, the president of the republic had undertaken a tour of the south where he visited Sarh, in the Moyen Chari; Doba, in the Logone Oriental, and Moundou in the Logone Occidental. This first visit of the head of state to the south was of such importance, both in the reception accorded him and the messages put forward, that all Chadians henceforth have the same relationship with the government.

Bardai Carries GUNT Message on Coup in Sudan

AB071150 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] We open this newscast with a historic event which has happened in Sudan. The fascist regime of Numayri, in the pay of American imperialists, was overthrown today, Saturday 6 April. Following this great victory of the militant and heroic people of Sudan, the Presidency of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has issued the following statement. It is a statement of support expressing the GUNT'S position and that of the National Liberation Council [CNL]. Here is the text of the message:

The Chadian people, their government and the CNL unreservedly support the taking over of power in Sudan. This action is an expression of the determination of the Sudanese people to take the destiny of their country into their own hands. Congratulations to the Sudanese people for their courage and determination to finish with a tyrant. This is a victory for all the peoples of Africa and the world for the conquest of peace, freedom, and justice.

[Signed] The president of the Transitional National Union Government

GUNT Appeals to Nigeria Not To Expel Chadians

AB052200 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 5 Apr 85

Paris, 5 Apr (AFP) — The Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT — armed opposition to Hissein Habre) fears that its followers, "detained for more than 1 year" in the Nigerian state of Borno (Northern Nigeria) might be expelled to Cameroon "to be handed over" to the authorities in Ndjamena.

In a communique given to AFP, Abderrahman Moussa, the GUNT's representative in France, called on the Nigerian authorities to postpone this decision and to allow the Chadians who fled massacres, tortures, and bullying to live in Nigeria. [Words indistinct] have freely opted for settling there temporarily in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1951. The GUNT, the communique adds, also called on Amnesty International to contact the Federal Government so that "these innocents are not handed over to Ndjamena."

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Kolingba Receives Released FPO-PT Leader 6 Apr

AB071345 Paris AFP in French 1304 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Bangui, 7 Apr (AFP) — Professor Abel Guende-Goumba, leader of the Ugangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party [FPO-PT], was on Saturday received in audience by the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, it was learned in the CAR capital on Sunday. At the end of the audience, Mr Guende-Goumba declined to make any statement.

Mr Guende-Gomba, who was released together with 53 other political detainees after being placed under house arrest at Kouango (east of Bangui) for a year, has been accused of "violating the ban on political activities" which was imposed soon after the military came into power on 1 September 1981.

The leader of the FPO-PT, head of the Ugangi government from 1957-1958, former rector of the University of Bangui, was also a candidate for the presidential elections of 15 March 1981 (1.42 percent of votes cast). Last week, the CAR president received in audience Henri Maidou, chairman of the Republican Progress Party, who was also released on 1 January.

ZAIRE

CPC Delegation Calls on MPR Officials

AB070811 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of the MPR, the delegation of the Communist Party of China, led by the deputy director of the CPC International Liaison Office, which arrived in our country last Friday, yesterday morning paid a courtesy call on the first vice chairman of the Central Committee Bureau, and the permanent secretary of the MPR Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The first vice chairman of the Central Committee welcomed the Chinese delegation to Zaire on behalf of the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent and privileged relations existing between the two parties. The permanent secretary of the MPR Central Committee and Politburo, Titima bin Ramazani, was, on his part, delighted with the sentiments shown by the Chinese delegation.

Mobutu, Rwandan President Meet in Gbadolite

AB070814 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Friendship, fraternity, tolerance: these form the cornerstone of the relations existing between the peoples of Rwanda and Zaire. The Rwandan head of state arrived in Gbadolite yesterday

morning where he is visiting his brother and friend, Mobutu Sese Seko. This occasion will surely offer Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana and Mobutu Sese Seko the opportunity to rekindle relations between Rwanda and Zaire, and also to examine topical African issues. Rwanda and Zaire maintain relations of confident cooperation, which explains the regular visits between the two heads of state. It may be recalled that the two leaders met for the last time at Gbadolite last Christmas.

The Rwandan head of state will leave for home after attending this morning's Easter mass at Gbadolite.

Mobutu Receives Outgoing French Ambassador

AB050939 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1755 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Gbadolite, 4 Apr (AZAP) — The French ambassador to Zaire and Madam Kientz on Thursday bade farewell to the MPR founding chairman [Mobutu Sese Seko] and Mami Bobi Ladawa at Gbadolite where they arrived in the morning. Jean Kientz, who is at the end of a 3-year diplomatic mandate in Zaire, is leaving the country satisfied with his mission.

Minister Opens Seminar on Impact of Mass Media

AB050851 Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AFP) — Radios and televisions are often used in such a way that "the deaf speak on it to the dumb, and the dumb listen to the deaf," Ramazani Baya, Zairian minister of information declared on Thursday in Kinshasa.

At the opening session of a seminar on the impact of educative programs in Cetral Africa, attended by delegates of eight countries of the region, Mr Ramazani hoped to see the media become a "means of communications" rather than "a one-way collective broadcast."

Eighteen participants from Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Chad and Zaire are expected in Kishasa for this 16-day meeting, organized by the International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television organizations (CIRTEF).

Letter of Intent for IMF Stabilization Program

AB071006 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Apr (AFP) — Zaire has signed another letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] for a new 1-year stabilization program, the spokesman to the government, Ramazani Baya, announced on television on Friday.

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko announced this news during the cabinet meeting which took place in Gbadolite, his home town, the spokesman added. By this revelation made to the government and the unusual choice of venue of this meeting, the president has expressed full support for the continuation of the policy of economic and financial control, sources close to the government feel. The government was satisfied that "the main objectives of the 15-month stabilization program" set up with the agreement of the IMF, and which ended in March, have been achieved. The spokesman gave no details on the contents of his country's letter of intent. But according to his report, the government has pledged to pursue "the cleaning-up of the public service" and state companies, particularly Air Zaire and the Zairian Shipping Company [CMZ]. There are plans to "liquidate some assets" of the two companies to "defray some of their debts." According to business circles, Air Zaire has already reduced its personnel from 6,500 employees to 2,500. The CMZ recently decided to sell a part of its feet and drop some of its routes.

Recently, the government decided to privatize these two companies up to 40 percent. The Tamman group of businessmen (who claim to be "Israeli's by heart") proposed to buy up the shares but this is not yet definite. Similarly, the government has taken "measures" (unspecified) in order to avoid "the risks of embezzlement" of public funds, especially salaries of public servants. It has decided to "regularize the situation of nonpayment of salaries of employees for months, with the excuse that the funds do not reach their destination." Within the same context, the head of state has reminded his ministers of "their sense of responsibility and of their faithfulness to him. Finally, still according to official reports, the government has raised the salaries of public servants by 10 percent. A second raise (of 15 percent in principle) will follow later in the year.

BENIN

SDAR Envoy Delivers Message to Kerekou, Comments

AB060920 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, this morning held discussions with our brother Hamoudji Ahmed Baba, member of the Politburo of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Saharan National Council, who conveyed a message to the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Baba] We had the honor to be charged with a mission by the President, Secretary General Mohamed Abdel Aziz, to deliver a message to his brother, friend, and counterpart, President Mathieu Kerekou.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us the contents of the letter?

[Baba] It concerns our fraternal and bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

[Reporter] What is the prevailing situation in the field?

[Baba] The military situation is characterized by the obstinate intransigence of Morocco and its pursuance of a policy of military escalation.

This reflects the absence of political will on the part of Morocco.

It has defied decisions made by international organizations, particularly the OAU, which has adopted some decisions and has repeatedly called for an end to the conflict.

On our part, we have intensified the great Maghreb offensive since the end of 1984.

This offensive has been crowned with success and at the same time we have appealed to Morocco to start to implement the OAU decisions.

[Reporter] And at the diplomatic level?

[Baba] At the diplomatic level, the Saharan people have achieved great success with the consecration of its admission and the participation of the SDAR in OAU meetings, as well as the recognition of the SDAR in Africa and abroad.

The Saharan people are more than ever determined to continue its struggle for national liberation until the achievement of its liberation, national sovereignty, and independence, just as other peoples of the world.

I wish to thank the Beninese press for their role and contribution in portraying the truth regarding the cause of the Saharan people. [end recording]

BURKINA

Minister Ouedraogo on 5-Year Plan Debate

AB052255 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1934 GMT 5 Apr 85

["Clarifications" given by Youssouf Ouedraogo, minister of planning and people's development, on the preparation of the 5-year plan in Ouagadougou; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Militants of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP]:

The priority of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its revolutionary government is the satisfaction of the basic needs of the masses. To this effect, they have pledged to overcome a 2-fold challenge, namely the realization of the Popular Development Plan [PPD] and the drafting of the first 5-year PPD for 1986-90. This two-fold action conforms to the development strategy contained in the policy statement of 2 October 1983 and relative to the edification of a national, independent, self-sufficient, and planned economy.

In this connection, I must recall that our approach to a development plan is fundamentally different from the approach of the past reactionary regimes. As a matter of fact, drafting a development plan does not at all consist of imagining the needs of the masses while sitting in our Ouagadougou offices. Instead, it consists of going into the fields to collect (?information) [words indistinct].

Our country's economic situation is one of the most difficult in the subregion. Such a precarious state is specially due to two types of phenomenon, including, first, natural constraints and, secondly, economic constraints. There are many and varied natural constraints: climatic and demographic hazards; geographically, the landlocked situation of the country as well as the poor quality of the soil due to the geology, relief, and climate. Our economy is essentially based on agriculture.

After this relatively short review of natural constraints, let us look at the economic constraints. Before that, you will remember that economy is nothing but the organization and efficient management of the activities of a people in order to meet their legitimate aspirations by mobilizing financial resources in particular.

In the field of financial resources, the reactionary regimes used to think this way: Since the national savings capacity is very weak because of the importance of consumption, there is no need to look any further for solutions; taxes must be increased and massive debts incurred. They thought that in getting blindly into huge debts, they would be able to invest in the so-called productive sectors of the national economy and would thus remove the ills of the country — namely the deficit of external trade, low national resources and gross national product, low literacy rate, unemployment, and so on. Comrade militants, this is the economic strategy which caused our country to lose ground and the result of which you all know: increasing financial and commercial dependence — over 8 billion [CFA francs] in government

debts — chronic passive balance of trade — from 16 billion [CFA francs] in 1973 to over 87 billion [CFA francs] in 1983.

The truth is that those importers of theories have never been able to understand that our society is not a consumer society like in the Western world, but it is a society that consumes its own produce, and the national savings — both private and government — are only part of the insufficient national produce. The average yearly income of a Burkinabe is about 60,000 CFA francs. In a consumer society, the yearly per capita income is 100 times as much.

Now, the multiplier effect of investment and external trade can only become really cumulative in a self-sufficient economy. As long as we have not achieved self-sufficiency, especially in food production, ours will always be a subsistence economy. This is why the project of economic independence and self-sufficiency as defined in the policy speech of 2 October 1983 is fundamentally realistic.

The economic model proposed by the CNR is based on the Burkinabe people assuming the entire management of the economy. It is a model based on the (?decision) by the masses; it is a model that can lead us out of a subsistence economy into economic self-sufficiency and independence. Learning lessons from our PPD experiment, our rejection of all forms of enslavement and domination will only hold good if we translate into acts our promise to take care of ourselves and to count on our own energy in pursuance of our happiness, our pride, and our dignity.

This means that in addition to its objective content, consisting of projects whose implementation is bound to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the masses of the people, the PPD is a true school for the Burkinabe people — a school where the Burkinabe people learn to get rid of the past economic and social order; a school where he effectively learns how to challenge international imperialism and its local lackeys in spite of their blackmail through peace and technological indoctrination.

In his press conference with representatives of the national and international press on 4 August 1984, the comrade president of the Faso, speaking on the PPD and its consequences, said the following: We are convinced that at the end of this popular plan, we will have a more sound economy that will conform more to our popular policy. We will have an economy that will have all the necessary experience and materials to carry out a 5-year plan. Through this statement, one can view the PPD as the turning point in the process of breaking away from the old economic and social order or as a key factor in the process of building a new society. This type of society we want to build is based on the economic and political independence and economic self-sufficiency and can be achieved through a rigorous planning of economic and social development; that means a permanent effort to assess our gains and our weaknesses and to take the necessary measures at the appropriate time. This is to enable us to maintain ourselves on the less expensive path, both on the social and the economic plane and toward our set social goals. To lead the Burkinabe people to their economic independence and economic self-sufficiency and within the framework of the drafting of the 5-year development plan from 1986 to 1990, the CNR will set up working commissions of discussions to involve all of the popular masses in the mapping out of the ways and means to achieve our fundamental objectives. The setting up of the proposed working commissions shows the CNR'S desire to ensure that all decisions related to the national economy are made by the people, under the control of the people, that is in accordance with the principle of popular democracy.

Following the message of the comrade president of the CNR and the Faso calling on the Burkinabe people to reflect on and to formulate the 5-year plan 1986-1990, a national democratic and popular debate will take place throughout Burkina Faso in all villages and within village planning collectivities, in all departments and within departmental planning councils, in all provinces and within the provincial planning councils and generally at the national level within the National Planning Council.

We have already drafted a series of documents which we have sent to all the provinces and all the ministries. These documents relate to the conduct of the debate, the formulation and presentation of projects, taking into account the legitimate aspirations of our people and their ability to finance such projects.

For its part, the Ministry of Planning and People's Development will give direct technical support to the provincial and departmental bodies set up to supervise the conduct of the debate. To this end, the 30 provinces of the Faso have been grouped into 10 divisions.

Officials of the Ministry of Planning and People's Development will visit each division to exchange views and information. Beginning next week, every ministry will have scheduled programs on radio and television in order to provide all information relative to general economic policy, to the sectorial policies, and to the functioning of its various units.

No responsible idea will be discarded in the formulation of the 5-year plan. All those who have the interest of the RDP at heart are invited to express their ideas and to make their proposals known at the Youths and Culture Hall of Ouagadougou or at the permanent secretariat of the National Planning Council.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Moroccan King's Adviser 4 Apr

AB051004 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state yesterday granted an audience to Idris Slawi, adviser to King Hassan II. At the end of the audience, Mr Idris told reporters that this visit falls within the framework of the good relations existing between Morocco and Ivory Coast.

[Begin Idris recording] This message is related to bilateral cooperation but also to the inter-African issues. As you know, His Majesty the King, on several occasions, took the opportunity to send envoys to Abidjan in order to share views and take advice from President Houphouet-Boigny whose action on the international level honors all Africans. [end recording]

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB071328 Paris AFP in French 0927 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Abidjan, 7 Apr (AFP) — The Ivorian head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, received at his Cocody residence on Saturday afternoon the Burkina minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Basile Guissou, an emissary of President Thomas Sankara, it was announced in the Ivorian economic capital.

The discussions took place in the presence of the Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, the Burkinabe ambassador to Ivory Coast, and the director general of the Burkina national security. It is stated in Abidjan that the discussions centered on bilateral and inter-African relations, and "testify to the good relations existing between the two countries."

LIBERIA

Political Leaders Held on Flanzamaton Confession

AB051745 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The Information Ministry in Monrovia has ruled out any manipulation in Monday's shooting incident on the grounds of the Executive Mansion in which an attempt was made on the head of state, CIC [Commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. In an interview with ELWA news today, Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh said there was significant evidence to show that Lieutenant Colonel Flanzamaton had attempted to kill the head of state.

Concerning the trial of the men involved in the alleged conspiracy, Mr Karpeh said as far as the civilians are concerned, government cannot draw conclusion presently as they are (?appointed) security personnel with the investigation. He said because Lt Col Flanzamaton confessed publicly, they have been officially charged by government.

When asked as to why the press was not allowed to interview the principal would-be assassin, the information minister said it would have been prejudicial to Lt Col Flanzamaton's further interest to make statements to the press.

It can be recalled that yesterday, the information minister told the press that several leading politicians, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews of the proposed United People's Party, Counsellor Tuan Wreh and Harry Greaves of Liberia Action Party, and Dr Edward B. Kesselly of the Unity Party, had been invited by the government to assist in investigations as a result of allegations made against them by Lt Col Moses M.D. Flanzamaton.

Lt Col Flanzamaton, who was arrested yesterday, said the politicians contacted him sometime last year to assassinate the head of state for a $1 million reward.

Meanwhile, as of broadcast time, there is no development on the current investigation being held with the several leading politicians.

Meanwhile, the committee to organize and register the United People's Party [UPP] has expressed serious concern over the arrest of its chairman, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, and other leading politicians following yesterday's confession by Lt Col Moses M.D. Flanzamaton. In a release issued today and signed by the acting chairman of the UPP, Wesley Johnson, the proposed UPP committee expressed the hope that the government would bring to speedy trial under the due process of law those leading politicians allegedly implicated in the assassination attempt who are now under detention. The proposed UPP also indicated that bringing to a speedy trial these politicians would strengthen the credibility of the government's commitment to returning Liberia to civilian rule. In the same release, the proposed UPP also expressed concern over the arrest of Mr Blamo Nelson, a member of the proposed UPP committee and the closure of the committee's headquarters following the arrest of Mr Matthews. It also called on the Government of Liberia to have Mr Nelson released since he was not named during the public confession of Lt Col Flanzamaton and to have its headquarters reopened, which was sealed following the arrest of its chairman.

Flanzamaton Executed; Others Freed

AB081514 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (AFP) — The deputy commander of Liberia's Presidential Guard was publicly executed today just hours after being convicted of attempting to assassinate President Samuel Doe on April 1.

Mr. Doe, who ordered the public execution of Colonel Moses Flanzamaton during a press conference here today, also freed four leading opposition politicians who were jailed after Col Flanzamaton implicated them in the assassination attempt.

Col Flanzamaton, who was arrested last Thursday, was then executed at the military barracks here in the capital. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, Col Flanzamaton fired on Mr Doe's car April 1 with a .50 calibre machine gun, wounding two body guards but missing the president.

The four released politicians were Gabriel Bacchus Matthews of the United People's Party (UPP), Tuan Wreh and Harry Greaves of the Liberian Action Party (LAP) and Edward B. Kesselly of the Unity Party (UP).

The four were detained on Friday after Col Flanzamaton said they had offered him a million dollars to kill the Liberian leader.

Their political parties are getting set to contest elections later this year due to return Liberia to civilian rule after five years of military government.

Mr Doe said today that government security forces had found "insufficient evidence to confirm the implication of these four individuals in the Flanzamaton plot."

"I believe Flanzamaton was using these individuals as camouflague to distract from his evil intention," he said, adding that the former presidential guard had tried to force him to "take

action to destroy the process of democratic rule which we are striving to foster."

Mr Doe said he believed the attempt on his life was motivated by Col Flanzamaton's fear that he was to be sent to prison for debts he owed to the state Liberia Produce Marketing Company.

Mr Doe has recently sacked a number of government officials for indebtedness to state corporations.

Foreign Minister Receives Guinean Envoy
AB050923 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman has expressed optimism that economic and bilateral relations between neighbouring Guinea and Liberia will increase and endure. He said the similarity in views of the two countries and their pioneer roles have led to the formation of the Organization of African Unity and other regional groupings like the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. Mr Eastman was speaking in Monrovia at a reception tendered by Guinean ambassador Rene Gomez at his (Old Row Sinkor) residence. The reception marked the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic in Guinea.

Policemen Engaging in Politics Asked To Resign
AB080928 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The director of police, Mr Wilfred Clarke, has appealed to fellow policemen throughout the country who wish to participate in political activities to resign immediately in order to avoid future embarrassment.

MALI

PRC Envoy Meets Traore, Remarks on Economic Ties
AB070838 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] President Moussa Traore this morning received in audience his excellency Zhou Haiping, ambassador of the People's Republic of China. The strengthening of the fruitful cooperation between China and Mali and the friendship that links our two peoples were at the center of their conversation. General Moussa Traore, who is also the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] party, on behalf of the Malian people, their party and their government, sincerely thanked the people, the government and the Communist Party of China for sending a large high-level delegation to the second ordinary congress of the UDPM. This gesture is the symbol of the long-standing friendship between Mali and China and shows the excellent relationship between the CPC and the UDPM.

China's firm determination to continue to increase its aid to Mali in its development efforts and to render their examplary cooperation that dates back to days of Mali's independence was discussed at length by China's ambassador. Here is his excellency Zhou Haiping talking to our reporter:

[Begin Zhou recording in Mandarin fading into French] I had a friendly and cordial discussions with his excellency the president. We made a general survey of our friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries. We are happy to note that friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries have continuously developed. We also noted with satisfaction that our economic cooperation has experienced great success and we plan to increase the prospects of our cooperation, because we have noticed that prospects for our cooperation are very great and should be tapped for the benefit our peoples.

[Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency, after about 25 years of cooperation, what are the prospects of future economic cooperation between Mali and China?

[Zhou] First of all, we must concentrate on consolidating the existing projects. That is, not only should we change the present trend of these enterprises operating at a loss, but we should make them productive and profit-making. We have already noted some progress at the pharmaceutical plant, the sugar plant and the [name indistinct] as well. We discussed with his excellency, the president, all the possible ways of developing our relations of economic cooperation. For example, in the agricultural sector, we intend to expand our cooperation by training cadres. In short, there are great prospects for expanding our cooperation in many fields. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Buhari Attends Cross River Military Exercise
AB052135 Lagos NAN in English 1820 GMT 5 April 85

[Text] Calabar, April 5 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, arrived in Calabar today for the joint military exercise, "Operation Seadog," which began in Cross River on Wednesday. The head of state was accompanied by the minister of the federal capital territory, Major General S. Mamman Vatsa, the minister of employment, labour and productivity, Major General Solomon Omojokun, and other top military officers.

The head of state and his entourage were received at Calabar airport by the Cross River governor, Colonel Dan Archibong, the general officer commanding 82d Airborne Division, Enugu, Brigadier Y.Y. Kure, and the Rivers governor, Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome.

Service chiefs and top military officers who were at the airport included the minister of defence, Major General Domkat Bali; the chief of air-staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa; the chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu; and the flag officer commanding the Eastern Naval Command, Commodore Babatunde Elegbede. Others were the governor of Kaduna, Air Vice-Marshal Usman Mu'azu, the commandant of the defence academy, Major General Paul Tarfa, and the general officer commanding 2d Mechanised Division, Major General Sani Abacha.

Exercises To End 7 April

AB070727 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The combined military exercise of the country's armed forces taking place in Cross River State in being rounded off today. Codenamed "Operation Seadog," the exercise is aimed at ensuring the combat readiness of the armed forces. The closing ceremonies will be presided over by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, who is already in the state.

Addressing troops of the 192d Amphibious Battalion in Abak yesterday, Major General Idiagbon said that joint military exercises would become a more regular feature in the armed forces. He explained that this was intended to determine the progress within the armed forces and ascertain their strength and weakness. It is also to promote the development of a formidable armed forces commensurate with the nation's leadership role in Africa. The chief of staff reiterated that the Federal Military Government would continue to make adequate provision within the limits of the nation's resources to keep the armed forces fully equipped and properly trained for the crucial role it had to play. General Idiagbon asked the troops to handle all military equipment with care so as not to add to the nation's economic problems.

Buhari Receives Special Envoy From Morocco

AB060915 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria has again pledged to continue to work for the solidarity and stability of Africa. Speaking to a special envoy of King Hassan of Morocco in Lagos, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said that Nigeria would not like to see the collapse of any African organization which protected the interests of Africa. The envoy, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, said that Morocco was concerned about the success of the forthcoming meeting of the nonaligned nations and that of the Arab League.

Minister David-West Says To Quit OPEC 'Suicidal'

AB052120 Lagos NAN in English 1805 GMT 5 April 85

[Text] Lagos, April 5 (NAN) — The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, said yesterday that it would be "suicidal" for Nigeria to quit OPEC.

Delivering a lecture at the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies at Kuru near Jos, Prof David-West said, "It will be erroneous to contemplate that Nigeria's opportunity for freedom of action will increase by being out of OPEC". He said that suggestions by Nigerians that the country quit OPEC were restrictive and that such an action could attract reprisals from the organisation.

"OPEC can team up to price us out of the market and frustrate all our strategies or projections for national development and the consequent untold hardships could culminate in social discontent and possible revolution", he added.

The minister said, "We must not forget that we are OPEC'S weakest links" adding that a break up of OPEC would open up the flanks of the organisation and enable major oil consumers to exploit the organisation to "perpetuity". He said that although Nigeria was not totally happy with what was going on in the organisation, "It would be economic as well as intellectual dishonesty not to recognise the significance of OPEC".

Prof David-West said that the government would continue to pursue the liquefied natural gas project with a view to entering the international market "Whether or not it is a window of opportunity or a pothole of opportunity." He said that the country's proven gas reserves had been estimated at 100 trillion cubic feet.

The text of the lecture was released to newsmen in Lagos yesterday.

SENEGAL

Joint Commission Communique With Zaire Issued

AB060630 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The second session of the Zaire-Senegal joint commission on cooperation ended this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Here is an excerpt of the joint communique that crowned the deliberations read by Ousmane Kamara, a technical adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Begin Kamara recording] The various aspects of the multiform cooperation between Zaire and Senegal, on the one hand in cultural and social fields and on the other hand in technical and economic fields, were examined in an atmosphere of frienship, fraternity, and mutual understanding. The sectors and subsectors of this cooperation were also examined in the same spirit, that is cultural affairs, youth and sports, higher education, information, public health, rural development, transports, emigration, and telecommunications.

As for the particular problems of the entry, the stay, and the settlement of each country's nationals on the territory of the other country, both sides decided to set up a special joint commission to follow up these problems and to solve them. After examining all these issues, the two delegations stressed the need to further develop their relations in the best interest of the Zairian and Senegalese peoples in accordance with the political will expressed by the two heads of state, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Abdou Diouf.

The two delegations then exchanged views on the African and international problems that preoccupy the Zairian and Senegalese Governments. In this connection, a similarity of views emerged from the discussions held on all the problems examined in the spirit of the ideals of justice, peace, liberty, and progress shared by Zaire and Senegal. [end recording]

After the deliberations, Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, expressed satisfaction with the job done in so short a time.

[Begin Mokolo recording] In fact, the concrete actions that we planned together in the sociocultural field, as well as in that of economic and technical cooperation, will help to strengthen the bonds of friendship and fraternity that fortunately exist between our two states and our two peoples. I would particularly like to point out the draft agreement reached on cultural exchange for the years 1986-88 and which constitutes an important factor in fostering understanding among men. This draft agreement falls perfectly within the philosophy of authenticity that we have adopted and which demands that the fundamental Negro-African values be exalted and, at the same time, imposes itself to us as a moral and historical duty. [end recording]

Ibrahima Fall noted that the end of the deliberations coincided with the end of the festivites marking the 25th anniversary of our independence. According to the minister of foreign affairs, this coincidence demonstrates the renewed expression of the desire of the two states to cooperate closely according to the standard of cooperation established by their historical links.

[Begin Fall recording] For me, the similarity between the head of state's assessment of our country's evolution over a quarter of a century and our assessment of the achievements of our joint cooperation commission since its inception lies in the fact that rather than just assessing our cooperation , we are willing to go further in the nation-building action — for the first assessment — and in the construction of our cooperation for the second assessment. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

3-Member Moroccan Delegation Ends Visit

AB050945 Paris AFP in French 0854 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Freetown, 4 Apr (AFP) — A 3-member Moroccan delegation left Freetown on Thursday for Monrovia, Liberia, after delivering a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens. According to diplomatic sources in the Sierra Leonean capital, the message was on Morocco's acceptance of a referendum in Western Sahara. The Moroccan delegation was in Freetown with the aim of gaining Sierra Leonean support for such a referendum.

The leader of the delegation, Abbas el Fassi, minister of traditional industry and social affairs, assured the Sierra Leonean head of state that King Hassan II "promises to abide by the results of the referendum." The delegation said that Morocco had intended to announce its decision to organize a referendum during the postponed meeting of Arab ministers, which had been scheduled to take place last Wednesday in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, diplomatic sources added.

One may recall that Sierra Leone is one of the seven members of the OAU committee set up to organize a referendum in Western Sahara.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Moroccan King's Envoy, Message

AB051625 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] A Moroccan delegation, led by Mr Dey Ould Sidi Baba, yesterday evening went to the residence of the president of the republic in Lome to deliver a message from King Hassan II of Morocco. The Moroccan envoy stated that the visit of his delegation to Togo falls within the framework of the constant desire of Rabat to have premanent contacts with leaders of the African Continent.

[Begin Sidi Baba recording] Indeed, I have just been received in audience by His Excellency President Eyadema. I received orders from our monarch, King Hassan II, to come and deliver a message to his brother and friend, President Eyadema. I am very touched by the audience just granted me on short notice, which indicates your country's interest in and friendship for my country and monarch.

On this occasion, I am expressing my total gratitude to him and must also say that I have already visited Togo several times. I have always been impressed by the warmth of the friendship of the Togolese people and their leader toward Morocco and its monarch. The purpose of the mission I just accomplished corresponds to the desire of his majesty the king to enter into constant contacts with the major African leaders any time a problem presents itself or a difficult situation, which is detrimental to Africa's interest, is likely to arise. I discussed with his excellency problems concerning Afro-Arab cooperation, issues concerning the forthcoming nonaligned conference, and I also revealed the exact contents of the message which his majesty charged me to transmit to the president within the framework of what I have just said. I am fully satisfied with these talks and I discovered in His Excellency President Eyadema a man of great wisdom who has a very deep sense of responsibility and interest in all that is likely to strengthen cooperation and friendship between African countries and also between African and Arab countries. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Visits Zambia, Tanzania

MB070950 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, the Angolan defense minister, yesterday began an official visit to Zambia, following which he will also visit Tanzania.

Before leaving the country, Col Pedro Maria Tonha said that his visits to Zambia and Tanzania come in the framwork of the exchange of experience between the three countries armies. Our country's defense minister also said that he was going to discuss with his Zambian and Tanzanian counterparts issues connected with the common objectives of the struggle being carried out in southern Africa and the defense of each of the frontline states, as well as issues related to assistance for the peoples still fighting for their liberty.

The Angolan defense minister is accompanied by a high-ranking Armed Forces delegation which includes Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Magalhaes Paiva Vunda, the national political director of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

MPLA-Labor Party Delegation on Visit to Cuba

MB070945 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] An MPLA-Labor Party delegation led by (Antonio Lengue), the director of the Central Commitee Foreign Relations Department, arrived in Cuba 2 days ago. The visit by the Angolan party delegation to Cuba is within the framework of the exchange programs existing with the Cuban Communist Party Department for Foreign Relations. Included in the delegation are the heads of the American and African divisions, as well as officials from the Department of Cadres and the Foreign Relations Secretariat.

Congo Envoy Delivers Message to Dos Santos

MB061140 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, received Anatole Kounkou, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo, at Futungo de Belas, Luanda, this morning. The Congolese ambassador delivered a personal message from the Congolese head of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Envoys Agree Ties With Brazil to 'Strengthen'

MB080601 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] In Moscow recently, the People's Republic of Angola and the Federative Republic of Brazil concluded that it was necessary to srengthen relations between the two countries in the current fields of cooperation. During the meeting in Moscow, Jose Cesar Augusto Pilnoz and Pontes Nogueira, the respective ambassadors of Angola and Brazil accredited in Moscow, reviewed the existing cooperation between the two states. Other issues of common interest were also examined during the meeting between the two diplomats.

UNITA Communique Notes Angolan, Cuban Casualties

LD072223 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The latest communique issued by the UNITA General Headquarters says that in the last days of March UNITA forces captured the localities of Cassongue, Santa Maria and Vouga in the Angolan provinces of Cuanza-sul, Malange and Bie.

The communique says that the MPLA troops suffered 156 casualties, 1 Cuban was killed and 5 captured. Various war equipment was captured, particularly personal firearms and amunition.

UNITA says it suffered eight casualties.

MOZAMBIQUE

2 RSA Soldiers Reported Captured With Renamo

MB070915 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Two South African soldiers have apparently been captured by the Mozambican authorities. Reports say that one of the men is a lieutenant, and that they were both operating with the Mozambique National Resistence Movement.

But the South African Defense Force has denied that any of its personnel are either operating, or were captured, in Mozambique. Diplomatic sources in Maputo say it is possible the men will be kept as bargaining power for any future talks between the countries.

The news has been kept quiet because of the sensitivity of relations between Maputo and Pretoria, and the danger of the Nkomati Accord collapsing.

Angolan Minister Brings Message to Machel

MB070855 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a personal message to the president of Mozambique, Field Marshal Samora Machel. The message was handed over the day before yesterday to the Mozambican head of state by Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, the Angolan interior minister, who has been in Maputo since Thursday.

According to Mozambican official sources cited by ANGOP, the Mozambican president, Samora Machel, and Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, the Angolan minister of interior, are expected to meet again to discuss issued connected with the situation in southern Africa.

Further on Meeting

MB070845 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The Angolan interior minister, Alexandre Rodringues Kito, is continuing high-level talks today in Maputo with ministers of the Mozambican Government and President Samora Machel. Yesterday, Mr Rodringues met with President Machel and presented a personal message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He arrived in Maputo on Thursday from Harare where he met both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende of Zimbabwe.

Mr Rodringues is a negotiator with South Africa for his country. He is being accompanied in his visit by Mozambican negotiator and Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso. Another meeting between Mr Rodringues and President Machel is scehduled for today, in which they will discuss the present situation in Southern Africa.

Envoy Says Cooperation With Portugal 'Stopped'

MB051351 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Joao Baptista Cosme, Mozambique ambassador to Portugal, said that cooperation between the two countries has stopped because the necessary structures to implement it have not been established in Maputo and Lisbon.

Before thinking of creating banks of cooperation, a policy of cooperation should be defined, said Baptista Cosme in an interview to the Portuguese magazine *GRANDE REPORTAGEM*.

The Mozambican diplomat said the total of Portugal's exports to Mozambique have been decreasing in the last decade.

Commentary Notes RSA Actions on Nkomati

MB051435 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A little over 2 weeks ago, the South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Botha, made an important statement to the press in Pretoria. This statement contained several revealing points related to events in Mozambique. Among those points, there was a very welcome declaration that firm action has been taken to stop the flow of support from South Africa for armed bandits in Mozambique. The most dramatic part of Mr Botha's press conference was related to the way, or at least one of the ways, the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] bandits were financed. This, he said, is through the forgery of massive counterfeited bank notes. This counterfeiting operation is apparently carried out in South Africa and involves the printing of 50 rand South African notes and $100 notes.

According to South African press reports, Mr Botha showed the reporters nearly a million dollars worth of counterfeited $100 bills. The forged currency, said Mr Botha, is used to buy the MNR's weapons. (?The printing presses) in Johannesburg are also used to produce anti-Mozambique propaganda.

Mr Botha said several members of the gang would appear in court soon, but two had fled to Europe and the South African Government is considering requesting their extradition. The move against the forgers, against members of the South African Armed Forces committed to the bandits, and against planes illegally entering Mozambican air space are very positive steps, in the implementation of the Nkomati nonaggression clause. (?But it would be a mistake) for anyone to think that the criminal activities of the MNR, which has now been exposed in South Africa, are somehow separate from the criminal activities of the MNR inside Mozambique. It is not for propaganda reasons that Mozambique always referred to them as armed bandits. For, bandits they are and they are murdering unarmed civilians in Mozambique and (?busy) forging money in South Africa. It would be wrong to consider the ones in Mozambique as bona fide rebels and the ones outside the country as a separate group of criminals who merely happen to be helping the MNR. They are, in fact, all part of the same gang, the same conspiracy against Mozambique. They are all criminals and should be treated as such, which ever country they are already given refuge. There are bandit leaders who work in freedom in capitals of several foreign countries. Apart from the crimes of which they are accused by Mozambique, the world now knows that there is at least a prima facie case against them, of involvement in the forging of millions of dollars, as well as [words indistinct]. Are they to be allowed to go scot free?

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Denies RSA Soldiers in Mozambique

MB080540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] A defense force spokesman has denied a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper report that the Mozambican authorities are holding two South African soldiers said to have been captured while operating with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] forces. The spokesman said unless the prisoners were deserters, or something similar, it was impossible that Mozambique could have captured any South African soldiers, as none were deployed in Mozambique.

According to the report, one of the men, a lieutenant, was picked up late in December near a bridge on the Maputo-Transvaal railway line which has been sabotaged frequently by Renamo. The other prisoner was captured 4 km inside Mozambique either late in January or in early February. The two are said to have tried to pass themselves off as members of the ANC.

The report said the Mozambican Government had advised the South African Government officially that the men were being held.

P.W. Botha Addresses Zionist Christians

MB051502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text]Cape Town, April 5, SAPA — South Africans had to stand together against the "messengers of terror", the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said at the 75th anniversary celebrations of the Zionist Christian Church [ZCC] at Moria, near Pietersburg, today.

Mr Botha, who received the Freedom of Moria, said the "forces of darkness" had to be kept out of the country.

"They harm innocent people. They stand in the way of peaceful development.

"We shall not tolerate people who come from far away with evil minds to kill and injure innocent people. We must not allow them to burn our houses and destroy our property."

South Africa's people were being cared for and protected, and this care and protection would continue.

The award of the Freedom of Moria was "a symbol of the peace and love I see here today, and also the peace I would like to see as a huge blanket covering South Africa."

Addressing the head of the church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, Mr Botha said the ZCC and all that it stood for were well known.

"I have come to tell you that we see this. We respect you for this.

"Today I give you an undertaking. The government is aware of its responsibility towards God and man. We are convinced of the necessity to uphold Christian values and civilised ways of life. We are convinced of the necessity to recognise and protect freedom of faith and worship.

"There are countries in the world where the church of God is not welcome. There are countries where Christ is ignored. But we in South Africa believe that we must first seek the presence of Christ and many of our problems will vanish."

The bible had a message for the governments and the governed of the world.

"Thus we read in Romans 13 that every person is subject to the governing authorities. There is no authority except from God. Rulers are not a terror to good conduct, but to bad conduct.

"Do what is good and you will receive the approval of the ruler. He is God's servant for your good."

The world was troubled and imperfect.

"South Africa too is not perfect, for we as human beings are not perfect. But as Christians we have a responsibility. We must all take up this responsibility.

"In this country we face many challenges; challenges of a constitutional nature; economic and social challenges; challenges in the fields of peace and security. Despair will not take us anywhere. But peace in our hearts and love will guide us safely into the future. "As peoples of this nation, there are many things which make us different. But we have to face our challenges together. We are richly blessed wtih natural resources and human talents. We have the initiative and the skills.

"We have an obligation to stand together to use these talents and resources for the well-being of our present and future generations. Let us remember that where elephants fight, the grass will not grow.

"We have many peoples and many communities. No single community can be the only winner. We must be winners together, or we shall all be losers.

"But then we must not begrudge each others' peace under the sun. There is no place for hatred and fear. There is no more time for suspicion and conflict. We must obey the word of God. We must live our lives in the spirit of Christ. We must carry out our obligation to love one another and do what is just and good.

"In the past we have not really listened to each other. Let us start listening to each other as we are doing now. We must jointly strive to find out what our roles are. Then we must jointly strive to find solutions to our problems.

"There is no hatred we cannot heal with love."

South Africa's diversity should lead its peoples not into conflict but rather to a unity in love for Christ and the land of their birth.

Until South Africans learned to "really trust" each other, they would not be able to realise their full potential. This trust would also have to extend to all the nations of the region. "Let us lift our eyes from the darkness where we cannot see. Let us look up at the light and find the knowledge and wisdom to go forward in faith.

"Faith is to believe in the wisdom of God. Faith is to tackle the future trusting God. Faith is to dare, to be bold and brave."

Troops Deployed in Eastern Cape Townships

MB080952 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] A spokesman of the South African Defense Force has confirmed in Pretoria that troops had been deployed in black residential areas in the eastern Cape. He told our Pretoria news staff that the troops would assist the police in Eastern Cape in view of the recent unrest in the area which was still occuring in some places. The spokesman emphasized, however, that the role of the defense force wouuld be complementary and would not supplant that of the police.

There were sporadic incidences of stone-throwing yesterday and today in black residential areas around Port Elizabeth. The police said they were forced to use rubber bullets and tear smoke on a number of occasions to disperse rioters. At Kwazakhele, in eastern Cape, four black youths were arrested on charges of public violence. No one was injured in the incidents.

Church Leaders March on Durban Central Prison

MB051521 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] South African church leaders, heading a 300-strong procession, have marched through the coastal city of Durban to the central prison, where 16 men accused of treason are being held.

Eyewitnesses in the city said Durban's Roman Catholic prime, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, and Natal's Anglican Bishop, Bishop (Micheal Nuttall), took turns with other clergy in carrying a 2-meter-high cross at the front of the march.

The marchers included relatives of the 16 jailed men. Eyewitnesses said the marchers prayed and sang songs outside the prison.

Two More Die in Eastern Cape Violence

MB051943 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Two people have died in continuing violence in the eastern Cape. Police report that a man was stabbed and then burned to death by a crowd in Uitenhage's Langa township in what appeared to be another attack on government cooperators. Earlier today a youth was shot by police in the township of Soweto, outside Port Elizabeth. There have also been incidents of unrest in Kwazakhele, near Port Elizabeth, where two houses have been set alight. Police have also used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds in Tantje, near Grahamstown.

It is also reported that a petrol bomb attack has taken place on a home in Bothaville in the Orange Free State.

Further Unrest Reported

MB061218 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] There is a mounting casualty toll in the eastern Cape. Unrest has continued in many townships, and police report they have shot and killed another man and wounded two more. An official spokesman says officers opened fire on a crowd of stone throwers in a township near Despatch last night. He says afterwards they found the body of a 19-year-old man.

Police also report incidents of stone throwing, road obstruction, arson, and attempted arson at the Port Elizabeth townships of Kwazakhele, Motherwell, and New Brighton, at the Grahamstown of Tantje and Fingo, and at Rondrug township near Kirkwood.

Police say they have used tearsmoke, rubber bullets, and shotguns in other areas.

Police Fire Kills Man

MB070940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA -- One man was killed by police with shotguns as unrest continued in parts of the eastern Cape over the Easter weekend.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said that in the township of New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a group of about 50 people had started stoning a police patrol last night. Tear gas was fired but when the group failed to disperse, police fired gunshot and a man aged about 25 was killed.

Also in New Brighton yesterday, police used a sneeze machine to disperse a crowd of people who had set up a road block. While the police dismantled it, petrol bombs were thrown at them.

In Tantje near Grahamstown, a 19-year-old man was arrested after he was caught stoning a police patrol.

The police spokesman said there had been several incidents of stone throwing in the township of Langa near Uitenhage — the scene of a confrontation with police where 19 people were killed two weeks ago.

Minister says Security Forces To Stay in Townships

MB070707 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] The South African deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says the security forces will not be pulling out of unrest areas in the eastern Cape soon. Mr Vlok said in Port Elizabeth that the first priority of the security forces was to maintain law and order. If the South African police, railways police, and the South African Defense Force was called out of the black townships, the people would murder each other, he said.

Mr Vlok added that black moderates were tired of being subjected to violence by people who did not have the interests of the moderates at heart. The deputy minister said that the criminal element which was terrorizing the townships has to be removed.

The security forces would be escorting buses, delivery vans, and other vehicles for essential services. Mr Vlok said that the South African Defense Force acted in a supportive role to the police during the unrest, and did not carry out any policing duties.

40,000 Crossroads Squatters Agree to Move

MB051205 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The leader of the Cathedral squatters at Crossroads near Cape Town, Mr (Mali Hoza), and his committee have accepted the offer made by the government to move their group to the site-and-service scheme at Khayelitsha.

They and the chief commissioner of cooperation and development in the western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, on behalf of the government, signed an agreement which gives them the right to live on the site for 18 months and to seek work.

Mr (Hoza), who represents 40,000 people, is the third leader to accept the government's offer. After the signing, Mr (Hoza) said that his followers were moving of their own free will, and that no pressure had been exerted on them.

Mr Bezuidenhout said the agreements had been reached after weeks of consultation and negotiation. The acceptance by the three groups means that 50,000 of the estimated 80,000 squatters at Crossroads will be moving to Khayelitsha this month.

Moratorium on Squatter Action Contingent on Move
MB071035 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 2

[By Norman West]

[Text] The government has agreed on an 18-month moratorium for illegal squatters at Crossroads, near Cape Town — a major shift in policy.

The squatters, however, must agree to move to a sprawling new black township 2.6 km away.

This means, in fact, the Government will relax its policy whereby thousands of black people in the western Cape found themselves stateless and "unauthorised".

Previous Government attempts to persuade the squatters to move to Khayelitsha led to rioting and bloodshed because they would not move without an assurance that they would get permanent residential rights.

Although this assurance has still not been given publicly, leaders of the squatter communities have been privately assured by the Government that they will eventually qualify for permanent residence if they move to Khayelitsha.

In terms of this new Government policy, close on 100,000 squatters — among them thousands who have no legal right to be living in the western Cape — will be allowed to erect homes at Khayelitsha.

After 18 months the government will review the moratorium, but no deportations will take place.

This assurance was given yesterday by the Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

Mr Beuidenhoud told the *SUNDAY TIMES* that on April 15 the first batch of 50,000 squatters will be assisted by the Government to dismantle their shacks and other structures at the Crossroads squatter camp, about 20 km from Cape Town.

They will then be transported to what is being referred to as Khanyelitsha Site C.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud admitted yesterday that the move of 50,000 people — the biggest mass relocation of families in the western Cape — represented a major shift in Government policy.

He said the Government realised that urbanisation was a world-wide phenomenon from which it cannot escape.

"The move is a scientific one and not an ad-hoc move.

"We must realise all people want to live near where there is a likehood of job opportunities.

"However, this does not mean urbanisation will take place in an uncontrolled fashion from now on.

"But the policy of influx control will in future be applied for subsistence reasons rather than for ideological reasons, as in the past," added Mr Bezuidenhoud.

He said the squatters will be moved to Khayelitsha's Site C in terms of a new Government deal offering the residents temporary residence for 18 months.

After that time the Government will review the situation, but, Mr Bezuidenhoud said, there was no question that the government then planned to deport people.

"There is no turning back — this is a totally new approach to the needs of black people, and I am very excited about it.

"This is certainly the most humane way to deal with the lives of our unsettled black people.

"To show further the sincerity of the Government, a highly-subsidised and sophisticated bus service, comprising a fleet of about 100 vehicles, will provide transport.

"The squatters normally travel by bus from nearby Nyanga township.

"Khayelitsha is 2.6 km from Nyanga. But the people will not pay a cent more in bus fare.

"In other words, the 2.6 km would be a free ride."

However, there are still two groups, totalling about 50,000 squatters, who are demanding full residential rights before they move to Khayelitsha.

"We are continuing our negotiations next week, and I am confident that the leaders of the other groups can be convinced that their scepticism about the Government's intentions is unfounded and they have nothing to fear. There are no plans to move people to Khayelitsha, and then kick them out again.

"In fact, the Government will even help look for work for these people.

"We will also help them break down their temporary shacks, transport them free of charge, and give technical assistance in the re-erection of their houses.

"Once they move to Khayelitsha they will initially be housed in tents, pitched on concrete slabs, until they have rebuilt their homes."

UDF Leader Emerges From Hiding, Addresses Meeting

MB071010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7, SAPA — Top United Democratic Front Executive Mr Terror Lekota dramatically emerged from hiding to tell Pretoria and its supporters: "You are pushing South Africa to the point of civil war."

And Mr Lekota — who has been lying low since the arrest of eight UDF leaders on February 19 — warned that violence would lead to the loss of many young lives, black and white.

Speaking during the opening of the UDF national conference, Mr Lekota, the UDF publicity secretary, said: "Let the world understand that the people of South Africa are not guilty (of provoking this violence). The blame must be put at the door of those who support apartheid".

Mr Lekota was speaking to more than 300 delegates and scores of observers at the Azaadville Civic Centre near Krugersdorp on Friday night. He was greeted with a standing ovation when he appeared as a last-minute replacement speaker for the Rev M. Stofile, who has been detained in the Ciskei.

Referring to the arrest of eight UDF leaders in February, he said: "We have not been able to go into our head office since then and have had to run the organisation from the corners of streets, dark rooms and buses".

Mr Lekota outlined two major tasks for the two-day conference.

The first was to address to the nationalist government clear demands for the dismantling of apartheid. "The issue is not whether they can beat us in battle, but whether they can solve the problems of the country without bloodshed."

Mr Lekota said the UDF would have to take upon itself the "daunting task" of freeing South Africa's white rulers of their fear "which are unfounded and which arise from their crimes of the past."

The second task was to chart a clear road along which the masses could be carried into action to challenge the implementation of the new consitution.

Popular opposition to the governments reform deal had been clearly shown, said Mr Lekota. "The question is whether we will be able to go on to halt it". For this reason the theme of the conference had been stated as: "From Protest To Challenge — From Mobilisation to Organisation".

Mr Lekota said that the UDF had always campaigned peacefully. He described the present violence in the townships as "defensive not aggressive". He observed that much had been made of the conflict among black people. "Those being chased in the townships are the councillors who have been kicking people out of homes".

Mr Lekota highlighted a basic difference of perspective between the government, which viewed those who joined the armed struggle against apartheid as "faceless terrorists" and the people, who regarded them "as blood and flesh".

ANC Says Struggle Enters New, Decisive Phase

MB051312 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC of South Africa, Alfred Nzo, has said the struggle in South Africa has entered a new and decisive phase as South Africans have risen up to swell the ranks of the liberation movement in the intensified fight against apartheid.

In a message marking the sixth anniversary [as heard] of freedom fighter Solomon Mahlangu, who was killed by the South African regime, Mr Nzo said South Africans were fully geared to have apartheid dismantled.

He said the battle had been carried to levels which were making it increasingly difficult for the racist authorities to govern the country.

ANC Says South Africa Becoming Ungovernable

MB051249 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The ANC says South Africa is becoming ungovernable. In a statement from Lusaka the banned ANC says the struggle has entered a new and decisive stage with hundreds of thousands of people rising to join the liberation movement. The statement says they are not only fighting against, in its words, forced removals, and racism sham reforms, but have taken the country to the point where it is becoming increasingly difficult to govern.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Cites Possible RSA Military Intervention

MB071215 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has criticized the Western powers' policy of cooperation with the racist regime of Pretoria. In an interview with the British newspaper, *THE OBSERVER*, he emphasized that the West, including Britain, were basing their cause with regard to Pretoria only on their own selfish interests. He said Britain regarded South Africa first of all as a market for its commodities and investments.

The president drew attention to a possibility of military intervention against Zambia on the part of the South African racists.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Condemns Proposed Opposition Party

MB080658 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF national secretary for publicity and information, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has strongly condemned the proposed United Front of ZAPU with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sitole, and Ian Smith. Comrade Shamuyarira, who is also minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, said the proposed front will throw away the people's gains and return the country to a state of neocolonialism, exploitation, and racism. He added that the sellout front would only serve the interests of the enemies of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Shamuyarira said the central aim of the forthcoming general election is to elect a government which can defend the people's gains in the past 5 years and advance them in future.

Mangwende Condemns Israeli Removal of Prisoners

MB060606 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The government has condemned the forced removal by Zionist Israeli troops of over 1,000 Shi'ite prisoners from south Lebanon to detention camps in Israel itself. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, said apart from the provocation nature of this operation, the act itself constitutes a gross and intolerable violation of internationally accepted Geneva conventions as they relate to the treatment in the transfer of such prisoners.

In a statement issued in Harare today, Comrade Mangwende also condemned the continuing presence of Zionist occupation troops in Lebanon, and the continuing acts of unprovoked aggression perpetrated by the invaders. The statement calls upon progressive forces of the world to join Zimbabweans in condemning the Zionist invaders and to take what steps may be necessary to seek the immediate and unconditional release of all those who have been abducted, and to secure a total and definitive withdrawal of all occupation forces from south Lebanon.